

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 2194.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSORSHIP of LATIN will become VACANT at the end of the present Session, in June, 1870. Applications from Candidates for the Appointment should be received up to Saturday, December 4, at the Office of the College, where further information may be obtained.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—His Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGH, T. E., President.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the Corporation will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on ST. ANDREW'S DAY, the 30th of November, when His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES and DUKE of ROTHESAY will take the Chair.

One Guinea each (for which immediate application ought to be made) may be had of the Sub-Committee of Stewards at the Hall of the Corporation.

N.B.—As many Gentlemen as may find it convenient are respectfully requested to appear at the Dinner in Highland Costume or Uniform.

Scottish Corporation Hall, E.C.

November 12, 1869.

MACRAE MOIR.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MATRICULATION, SECTIONAL, and GRADUATION, of the Association of the Institute of Actuaries will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 12, St. James's-square, S.W., on SATURDAY, the 18th December next, at Ten o'clock precisely.

Candidates must give fourteen days' notice of their intention to attend the Examinations for examination.

All Candidates must have paid their Subscriptions prior to the day of examination.

A Syllabus of the Examinations may be obtained at the Rooms of the Institute.

By order of the Council,

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VICTORIA INSTITUTE, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, OPENING MEETING, MONDAY, November 18th, at 8 p.m.—Paper to be read: 'On Polyamory,' by J. Campbell, Surg. R.N.; 'On the Religious and Social Customs of the Kafirs,' by Charles Hamilton, Esq.

J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION in NATURAL SCIENCE for WOMEN.

A Course of LECTURES (continuing of about 20 or 40, by Professors HUXLEY, GUTHRIE, and OLIVER, commenced on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at Eleven A.M., in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Tuesday. Tickets for the Course, 2s. 2d. Single admissions to each Lecture, 2s. 6d. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Huxley, South Kensington Museum, Treasurer, where Tickets may be had.

FARADAY MONUMENT.—Subscriptions (not to exceed Five Guineas) received by Mr. WILLIAM HUXLEY, at the Office, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, W.; at the Bank of England, Burlington-gardens; and at the several Branches of the London and Westminster Bank. By order of the Committee, H. BENCE JONES, Secretary.

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It is further intended that either a Portrait or a Bust of Dr. Sharpey should be placed in this Physiological Laboratory; and a suitable Memorial-Medal should also be struck for distribution amongst his friends.

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## HAYDN'S SEASONS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16,

## HANDEL'S JEPHTHA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,

## BEETHOVEN'S MASS in D.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5,

## BACH'S PASSION MUSIC (St. Matthew).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27,

## MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11,

## REBEKAH, by JOSEPH BARNBY,

AND

## HANDEL'S ALEXANDER'S FEAST.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25,

## BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY

AND

## MENDELSSOHN'S LOBGESANG.

Amongst the compositions enumerated in this list many will be found almost unknown to an English audience. The 'Passion Music' of Bach, engaged the attention of Mendelssohn in early life so thoroughly that, in spite of innumerable difficulties, he could not rest satisfied until he had produced it. Zelter did not hesitate to express his doubts upon the result; but, in conjunction with his friend Devrient (who, in his 'Recollections of Mendelssohn,' relates an account of the event) the young composer persevered in his intention; and on the 11th of March, 1829, this sublime composition was performed at Leipzig with extraordinary success. In England, under the auspices of the Bach Society, and through the earnest and energetic efforts of Professor Sterndale Bennett (the founder and conductor of the Society), it was presented for the first time in 1854; and it may be here said that in the production of the work at the Oratorio Concerts, every assistance has been proffered by Professor Bennett, kindly aid which cannot be too highly estimated or too thankfully acknowledged. Beethoven's Mass in D, one of its composer's latest works, has been but rarely heard in England, principally on account of its enormous difficulty, and partly in consequence of the high pitch which has hitherto prevailed in this country; and in attempting its performance at these Concerts, it may be stated that no curtailment or alteration of any kind will be made. Haydn's 'Seasons,' the last, and assuredly one of the best, of his compositions, has been so strangely neglected in this country lately, that it is confidently hoped its revival will be cordially welcomed by the Subscribers and the Public. Handel's 'Alexander's Feast,' another work which, although containing many beautiful, and even popular, pieces, has been but seldom performed in its entirety, will be produced, with Mozart's additional accompaniments. Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony' and Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang' will be given on the same evening, in the belief that a certain amount of interest may be created by contrasting two great works somewhat resembling each other in construction. Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' and the 'Dettingen Te Deum' are too well known to need a word of recommendation; but at the Oratorio Concerts they will be performed, for the first time in England, with the additional accompaniments by Mendelssohn. These accompaniments, until the appearance of Herr Devrient's 'Recollections,' already alluded to, were not known to be in existence; and are mentioned for the first time in a letter written by Mendelssohn to Devrient, in which he asks him to search for and send him the scores, which he says are in the library of the 'Singakademie,' at Berlin.

The success of Handel's 'Jephtha' at the last series of the Oratorio Concerts, renders it only necessary to say that it will be repeated, with the additional accompaniments, by Arthur S. Sullivan. A Scriptural Idyll, in two Scenes, called 'Rebekah,' the words by Arthur Mathison, and the music by Joseph Barnby, will be performed for the first time.

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The heroine, Mary Hollis, is the daughter of a Nonconformist preacher in Yorkshire, and by an act of treachery on the part of the notorious second Duke of Buckingham, became his victim. The trials she endures are of the most touching description, and the varying fortune that attends her has given the author an opportunity of describing every phase of English life at that period.

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It is this work which will be shortly laid before English readers in an English translation, which has been prepared with the author's sanction, and by his assistance.

JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

## LITERATURE

*Sir William Hamilton: an Essay.* By T. Spencer Baynes, Esq.*Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.* By John Veitch. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE first of these works is contained in a volume of essays on Scottish subjects, published ten or twelve years ago. The second is by the co-editor (with Dean Mansel) of Hamilton's 'Lectures.' Prof. Baynes was Hamilton's favourite pupil and prizeman, and now holds the wide chair of logic, rhetoric and metaphysics, at St. Andrews.

No man ever made a more decided jump from his death-bed into the biographical dictionary than Hamilton. With all his learning, and all his fame among the learned, much of it gained in loud controversy, he was nothing to the world at large. At the very time of his death appeared the first edition of the 'Men of the Time,' in which he has thirteen lines of dry facts, with as much appreciation as is conveyed in putting the word "eminent" before "metaphysician." But he had hardly been dead a year before the second Supplement of the *Penny Cyclopaedia* contained a long article, showing full information. All the articles follow himself in abridging his own name. He was *William Stirling Hamilton*; but he said there was no use in three long names. He was mistaken. The *Stirling* must be revived to distinguish him from Sir *William Rowan Hamilton*, of Dublin, so great among mathematicians. They were two of the most accomplished men of the day, but very different. The Scotchman was impulsive and combative: the Irishman never had a hostile discussion; whence it has been said that *Rowan* meant *no war*. Mr. De Morgan—who, by the way, had much work to persuade friends and acquaintances that his opponent was the Scotch metaphysician, and not the Irish mathematician—had to defend himself against a charge of plagiarism from *Stirling Hamilton*; but he had to defend *Rowan* against a charge of plagiarism from himself brought by *Rowan* himself. The Irishman insisted that he must have stolen a certain thing from the Englishman, in whose writings he pointed it out; and De Morgan, as he tells us, had to "prove to him his own priority by chapter and verse."

Perhaps the following may tend to fix this difficult distinction in our readers' minds. No good anagram can be made of *Stirling*. Louis the Eleventh told Quentin Durward that a king was murdered in the castle of Skirling; the young archer corrected him. "Stirling let it be," said the king, "the name is nothing to the purpose." *Stirling* it must be, but the name is much to the purpose. Had it been *Skirling*, all would have gone easy: for to skirt is to utter a shrill cry; and when Hamilton rose to the fray, the war-note was heard far and wide.

The periods of Hamilton's life are easily set out. March 8, 1788-1807, at school and at Glasgow College. 1807-1811, at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. November 1810. At the Scottish bar 1811-1820. Part of this time was spent in establishing his claim to an old baronetcy: he was served heir in 1816. 1820-1829, Professor of History in the University. 1829-1836, contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. 1836-1844, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, in health and strength. 1844-May 6, 1856, period of debility from paralysis.

Of the periods of manhood, the last is the longest and the most remarkable. In twelve years

of disability, more or less, from paralysis, a great quantity of good work was done; even lecturing was not entirely stopped. Thought, discussion, editorship, controversy, went on as if bodily vigour were untouched: mental power remaining as strong as ever, as all could see. It was a splendid triumph of mental energy over bodily weakness. It is not expedient to throw the whole life into our article; but we shall give prominence to two points on which considerable exaggeration has taken place.

When Hamilton went up for examination at Oxford, the number of books which he *took up*—that is, challenged examination in—was wonderful. Mr. Baynes says he took up

"Every classic author of mark, whether poet, orator, or historian. . . . Under the head of science Sir William took in the whole of Aristotle, with the works of his early commentators, and the whole of Plato, with the Neoplatonists Proclus and Plotinus, to say nothing of the fragments of both earlier and later philosophic doctrines preserved by Laertius, Stobæus, and other collectors."

The authority for this is a letter written by the Rev. A. Nicol in 1820; and ten years is enough to create a tradition at Oxford or Cambridge, being nearly three generations of undergraduate students. We never believed the extent of the account; and our old incredulity is justified by Prof. Veitch. In the first place, a young comrade (Lockhart) writes at the time (November, 1810) that Hamilton "took up more of Aristotle than ever was done, or is likely to be done again"—but not all. Next, the celebrated Gaisford, afterwards professor of Greek, an examiner, thought Hamilton's list so remarkable that he kept a copy of it, as follows—

"Hamilton [the paper given in by this candidate being singular, an accurate copy thereof is made] *Divinity*; Aristotle's *Philosophy of Man. Theoretical; De Anima, &c. Practical: Moral; Ethic. Nic. Eud. Mag. Cic. Op. Ph. Domestic; Econ.: Civil; De Republ. Instrumental: Logic; Organon. Rhetor; Ars Rhet. Cic. Op. Rhet. Poetic; De Poetica, Pindar, Eschylus.*"

Much less than was afterwards said; but pretty well for a young man of twenty-two years old! Had he taken all this up, and failed, there would have been nothing to wonder at: but he passed a brilliant examination, and got his first-class with high compliments. "I am not plucked," he wrote to his mother. "He had had a dread of failure: that is, of not reaching the height he aspired to. "He is sadly funcked," writes his young comrade. In truth, Hamilton's learning was prodigious; that is, of the nature of *prodigy*.

The other point is Hamilton's improvement in logic. From 1847 to some time after 1856 a large part of the logical world was in a whirl with the *quantification of the predicate*, the greatness of the discovery, the key-stone placed on the Aristotelian arch, (as Hamilton himself described it), and so on. Prof. Baynes gives the following eulogy in the Prize Essay which he afterwards published, and under Hamilton's own eye. We select only one sentence from a florid page:—

"We cannot however close without expressing the true joy we feel (though, were the feeling less strong, we might shrink from the intrusion) that in our country, and in our time, this discovery has been made. We rejoice to know that one has at length arisen, able to recognize and complete the plan of the mighty builder, Aristotle—to lay the topstone on that fabric the foundations of which were laid more than two thousand years ago by the master hand of the Stagirite. . . ."

We can readily excuse the ardent young student, with a head full of his teacher's greatness: we quote this merely as a specimen of

feelings which, more or less intensely, prevailed much in the British philosophical world.

In one point of illustration, Mr. Baynes is more correct than his teacher: for a building may live any time without its top-stone, an arch cannot endure five seconds without its key-stone. How completely the excitement has gone down may be proved by two weighty authorities. First, Mr. Baynes himself, who in his biographical essay does not allude to the quantification, and does not—that we can find—even mention the name. Secondly, Mr. Veitch, though he gives pages to an account of the little apparatus for illustrating comprehension and extension, condenses all the predicate question into the following:—

"In 1846, appended to the edition of Reid's works, appeared the *Prospectus of 'Essay towards a New Analytic of Logical Forms.'* This essay was designed to contain the author's new logical doctrines—especially the theory of the quantification of the predicate, with its results. The prospectus contains the principal heads of the essay. It is to be regretted that Sir William did not carry out his promise and give a complete and systematic view of his proper logical theory. As it is, we have only fragmentary discussions of certain of the heads indicated in the prospectus, and these scattered through his various writings—the Appendices to the lectures on logic, his 'letter' to Prof. De Morgan, and the Appendices to the 'Discussions.' In September, 1846, commences the correspondence between Prof. De Morgan and Sir William on certain points in the theory of the syllogism, which ultimately led to a serious controversy. The correspondence was interrupted by a tedious inflammatory attack under which Sir William suffered for fully two months in the winter of 1846-47. As soon as his health permitted, he resumed communication with Mr. De Morgan, and the result was that he published 'A letter to Augustus De Morgan, Esq. on his claim to an independent rediscovery of a new principle in the theory of syllogism' in April, 1847."

This is all: and it is a dry book-catalogue account of—the reader is not to know what. Mr. Veitch himself was co-editor of an ample account of the quantification and its results. We shall endeavour, in few words, to supply some of the defect.

When a logician, or anybody else, affirms universally, as in "All planets are round," he knows that he is not, or need not be, talking of all the *round* things. He means that *all* planets are *some* round things. Surely, then, the logicians say it. They never did say it until Hamilton leaped the ditch; he has the merit which Columbus had with respect to the egg question. Look through all the writings of logicians down to our own time; it will be found that the *predicate* is used particularly, is undistributed, &c.; but not one of the writers dares put in the *some* which he implies. Hamilton, when he ventured on "All men are some animals," could contrive "Some animals are all men," and opened very new and curious discussions. We need not speak on the theory of propositional forms which resulted. There is a great deal of genuine truth and undoubtedly utility in the results; and to Hamilton it is due that the fixed routine of logical form was invaded.

The life of Hamilton before us is more personal than literary; and though it presents a picture of an honest and amiable man, the object of much love and reverence in his own circle, there are few points of sufficient salience for our readers. Erudition was one of his greatest qualifications; and he insisted upon reading before writing to an impossible extent. He blamed Whately for giving the thoughts of others as his own. When asked where they were to be found, he mentioned some obscure

old works of which it was replied that, in all probability, Whately had never seen or heard of them:—"So much the worse: why did he undertake to write a treatise on rhetoric without knowing all that had been written before on the subject?" There are many on whom such a condition might be imposed for the public benefit, as a way of preventing their writing at all. But we think that Hamilton was as unreasonable as the late King of Naples, who, when asked for money to augment the public library, inquired if all the books already there had been read through. To the negative answer he replied by a refusal to buy any more books until the old ones had all been read.

Hamilton will best be reviewed in other articles, as the points arise. With some marked points of temper, he had noble qualities, even in controversy; and with some striking deficiencies, he will be useful to read as long as his subjects are studied. His notions of quantity, treated as preliminaries to his thundering attack on the mathematics, will always yield amusement to all who can solve a simple equation. But even in this very attack he has hidden his ignorance with so much skill that, but for self-exposure in other writings, he might have passed for having read at least one book of Euclid. Of all his writings may be repeated what has been said already—that, right or wrong, they are *capital thinking-ground*.

The worst fault we have to find with Mr. Veitch's biography is a want of Boswellism—a lack of genuine and characteristic anecdote told in the way which brings out the peculiarity of its subject in bright light. Probably the author had no means of supplying more than he has given; but, come how it may, the defect is there: Hamilton will sink into a title-page reminiscence unless it can be remedied. Here and there, indeed, we see a little spark of what we want. But there must be more; or Hamilton, with his impulses, his peculiarities of temperament, and his odd uses of a mighty miscellany of learning, will settle down among the stupidly-wise and tamely-good who rank-and-file it in the biographical dictionary.

*Beautiful Women: Celebrated Portraits, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, T. Gainsborough, Sir T. Lawrence, John Jackson, Gilbert Stuart Newton and Sir Edwin Landseer.* With an Introduction and Biographical Notices. (Routledge & Sons.)

THE literary portion of this volume, which comprises the introduction and what may be called good and brief articles, with sixteen portraits of their respective subjects, bears the signature "S." for all indication of the modest author, who gives rather full accounts of both artists and subjects. There is certainly much entertainment in looking at the portraits and remembering some of the stories connected with them. This (Reynolds's) Duchess of Gordon seems quite bold and mean enough to have told Lord Cornwallis, who objected to a marriage between his son and her daughter, Louisa, on the ground of insanity in the Gordon blood, "There is not a drop of the Gordon blood in Louisa's body." The wonder about the portrait of Mrs. Lloyd is that so much grace could have been limned for less than fourscore pounds. Occasionally, we come upon a confusedly written explanation,—as, for instance, the following, on the portrait of Susan Bingham:—"In the same year (1786) her sister Lavinia, afterwards wife of Lord Althorpe, sat to Reynolds; also the latter's husband, and 'Mr. Bingham' her brother, or an uncle,—if the former, he became the second Earl of Lucan." The portrait of Mrs. Braddell is as full of interest as of beauty,

being among the last of Sir Joshua's works, and showing that his eye was not yet obscured, nor his hand bereft of any of its cunning. In beauty, grace and power, even he could hardly have surpassed the union of the three in the portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Graham, whose father, Lord Cathcart, was as brave as he was fair, and had himself painted with a patch over the wound on his cheek received at Fontenoy. To turn from her to Lawrence's Lady Grosvenor is turning from the last century to the present one. But we do not recognize in this and other of his portraits,—Lady Selina Maude, for example,—any lack of modest grace which exacted reverence for portraits by earlier masters. We are not disposed to go up to the former "with a cock of the hat and a d—me, will that do?" Again, to Lady Peel one would as readily pay homage as to any of Reynolds's ladies; and if there is something more of familiarity in Miss Croker, it is because the air and manner are more modern and familiar to us; but in the Countess Gower, with her child, there is a dignity at which Haydon himself would not venture to scoff, and Miss Macdonald is the true British maiden of whom are made the very noblest of matrons. We only wish that "S." had told us more about these ladies of whom brilliant scattered notices are to be gathered, and had dwelt less upon the artists. As literary biographies, the latter have merit; but the details are not so novel as cleverly put together.

As a book of beauty, this volume will hold a distinguished place. This will be seen when we say that the literary portion is nobly illustrated by four portraits by Reynolds, one (which is all too few), by Gainsborough, whereas there are half-a-dozen by Lawrence and three by Sir Edwin Landseer. Jackson and Newton, like Gainsborough, furnish only one portrait each. In these works may be witnessed reflections of the artist's powers. The story of the artists' lives is told, as we have intimated, in ample detail by "S." The binder merits a word of praise. He has done his work daintily; but is content to remain unnamed.

*The British Expedition to Abyssinia, compiled from Authentic Documents.* By Capt. Henry M. Hozier, Third Dragoon Guards. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE Abyssinian Expedition has grown rather a stale subject. We live too fast to care much for the details of what happened nearly two years ago. We have paid the bill, the *mauvais quart-d'heure* is over, and we are not anxious to have unpleasant memories revived. The affair was exciting while it lasted, and nobody grudged Lord Napier a peerage and the troops their hearty welcome home. But it was not quite another 1815, nor even another 1855; the Battle of Magdala—Mr. Hozier is very particular to correct the vulgar pronunciation of the penultimate—would not claim a place in a new edition of Sir Edward Creasy's 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' and as we have had several books on the campaign already from special correspondents, prisoners and savants, and blue-books of fearful magnitude, a writer who wishes to get a hearing must claim it on the ground that he has something new to tell us, or something to correct that has been wrongly told before, or because he can tell his tale far better than any one has told it yet; otherwise he stands no chance of gaining a responsive audience. Capt. Hozier claims our attention on two grounds: the authenticity of his story, and his reputation as an author, derived from his well-known 'Seven Weeks' War.' We look upon him as the mouthpiece of Lord R. Napier, the exponent of his opin-

ions; and turn to him for authoritative information on certain points which are still, more or less, matters of controversy and of interest,—some only to soldiers, some to the general public. Our readers would not thank us if we were again to take them through the story of the causes which brought about the war, the history of Abyssinia, or even the conduct of the campaign. But there are two or three matters still of interest,—the causes which led to the break-down of the transport,—the question whether a small force making a "dash" could not have done the work equally well and far more cheaply,—and, last, the still unanswered question of the present of the cattle by Theodore.

After stating the views which Sir Robert Napier expressed before the outset of the campaign, when the preparations were under consideration, Capt. Hozier gives us clearly to understand that Sir Robert Napier was thwarted by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Governor of Bombay. "The latter," says Capt. Hozier, "from an eager and well-intentioned economy, sometimes failed to perceive that a large expenditure at the beginning may in some enterprises be the surest preventive of lavish waste in the issue. At his call, Sir Robert Napier, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, was prompt to tender military advice. But Mr. Fitzgerald relied more upon other counsellors." When it had been decided by the Home Government that Sir Robert Napier was to command the expedition, that General strongly impressed upon the Government the necessity that after statesmen have made their choice of a General, they should leave him unhampered by any interruptions, and content themselves with supplying his demands and requirements. "As far as the Government of England was concerned," says Capt. Hozier, "Sir Robert Napier enjoyed more advantages than usually fall to the lot of a British commander. *Abroad he was not so fortunate.*" In the matter of the organization of a transport corps, he was not allowed to carry out his own views; but we will give this important matter in Capt. Hozier's own words:—

"The Commander-in-Chief foresaw that in a barren country the real stress of the campaign must fall upon the means by which food for the fighting men was to be carried to them. He early directed his attention to the formation of a transport corps; but in its composition was, unfortunately, not allowed to act untrammelled. Sir Robert Napier, in August, had a plan for the organization of a transport corps submitted to the Government of Bombay. To this plan the Government objected, on the ground that it threatened to place the Land Transport Corps under the control of the Quartermaster-General, while the Government considered that the transport should be controlled by the Commissariat department. Sir Robert Napier cared little under what department the transport corps should be, but claimed for it an efficient military organization, and proposed that this organization should be settled by a committee of officers. From this proposal the Governor of the Presidency dissented, as he said that to two things he felt a great objection: first, that the corps should be organized in a shape that should render it an independent corps instead of being a corps subordinate to the Commissariat; secondly, to devolve upon a committee the decision of a point which the Government could very well settle without the intervention of such a body. The Commander-in-Chief, when the Governor objected to the appointment of a committee to prepare a scale of establishment for the land transport, finding that he should be outvoted on every point, and yet be held to have acquiesced in the decision, declined on such terms to share in the councils. Holding aloof from the discussion, he left the Government to appoint some officer or other person to prepare an establishment for the land transport, and merely requested, when any

definite form of establishment was resolved upon, that he might have an opportunity of offering an opinion upon it. In October, Sir Robert Napier allowed an opportunity of inspecting the Land Transport Corps, as organized by the Government of Bombay, and immediately wrote to the Governor to say that he felt that in its then disjointed state it would utterly fail to answer its purpose."

The reasons for these objections we need not give in detail; they were chiefly that there was no sufficient chain of responsibility, no principle of order and discipline in the proposed system. Yet Sir Robert Napier was not captious; he proposed a certain alteration slightly improving the system:—

"This, after some delay, was agreed to, but much valuable time had been lost; and as the military element of control was very insufficient, it was found afterwards necessary, under the pressure of disaster, to reorganize the establishment on African soil, while the expedition was delayed by want of transport. While such was the course which was adopted in arranging the controlling element of the Land Transport Corps, vigorous measures were taken to obtain animals and drivers. The latter, however, were necessarily taken from the seaports of the Mediterranean and the commercial towns of the East. They were the sweepings of the eastern world; yet it was over such men that the Government of Bombay declined to place any effective supervision."

In reviewing Mr. Henty's work, we gave his graphic account of the terrible suffering of the animals and the enormous loss incurred before the arrival of Sir Charles Staveley at Zulla. Capt. Hozier tells the same story, and shows what effect this want of military organization had upon the time spent at the opening of the campaign. Senafe was to be the secondary or advanced base of operations. No move forward could, with any hope of success, be attempted until it was thoroughly stocked with provisions. Capt. Hozier puts it thus:—

"Senafe was not provisioned, and to advance without a store there would have been madness. Had the Land Transport Corps, when landed in Annesley Bay, been in complete working order, and had abundant supplies been sent early from Bombay, Senafe might have been provisioned by the beginning of January. But the Land Transport Corps was landed in anything but complete order. What organization the Transport Corps did possess when it left Bombay was lost through the want of proper superintendence, and by its being despatched in dribs and drabs to Abyssinia, where, consequently, notwithstanding the most heroic exertions of the officers who were attached to it, it was found quite unable to do its work; and at the close of January its deficiencies were being corrected and its organization assimilated to that which would, had Sir Robert Napier's advice been accepted, have been in complete working order in the beginning of October. Neither had supplies arrived from Bombay in sufficient quantity, nor could those which were actually in harbour be landed sufficiently quickly from the ships on account of the want of lighterage which had been requested early by Sir Robert Napier, but from motives of economy had not been sanctioned at Bombay till a late period of the preparations. Hence there was great delay in commencing operations, which was unavoidable on the spot, but might have been guarded against beforehand."

The next point to which we turn with interest in Capt. Hozier's pages is, as to the proposed dash upon Theodore while he was still outside his fortress of Magdala. Capt. Hozier recurs to this subject several times. Speaking of the time when the commander of the expedition was waiting at Zulla, he says—

"Some not present urged that the force which the Commander-in-Chief judged to be necessary and for which he waited was too large. These chided at the magnitude of the army, but forgot that a line of communication of 400 miles in length had to be held open between Magdala and

Zulla, and a chain of fortified posts established to cover the stores and depots along it. They omitted from consideration, that although the natives appeared friendly as long as the expedition was successful and had power, the slightest reverse would convert them all into enemies; that among the Danakil tribes of the mountains the taking of human life is the sole proof of manhood and the sole passport to marriage; and that the uncertain Kassai, Prince of Tigre, hung upon the right flank with 10,000 men at Adowa. \* \* The other provincial chiefs had also, not unnaturally, a dislike to commit themselves too deeply with an ally whose success would be the signal for their desperation. If any reverse had befallen the British arms, it is more than probable that all those who had at any time dallied with proposals of alliance would have united against the foreign enemy, and have sought by an attack on their flank or rear to strike them a heavy blow, and so avert the coming wrath of Theodore from themselves. It was necessary that the expedition should have its line of communication well guarded and firmly secured. The only means of having it so was by strong posts, which entailed garrisons, which entailed troops."

Again, when speaking of the halt at Adabagi, he returns to the subject, speaks of the "chimerical schemes" proposed for rapid advances, shows their impossibilities, and says "such plans emerged from the heated brains of sanguine dreamers, and were not due to a careful calculation of the necessities of war." When the advance from Lat was made, when the allowance of tents was reduced to one for twelve officers, or twenty rank and file, when an officer's baggage was cut ruthlessly down to two blankets and a waterproof sheet, with a twelfth share of a mule for his cooking-pots, and, beyond fifteen days' rations, nothing was carried forward but the fifty-five pounds weight on each man's back, "daily it became more apparent how impracticable had been the suggestions of those who had advocated from the outset a dash upon Magdala." And once again, after describing the capture of Theodore's fortress, he shows "that had Theodore held the summit of his mountain fastness and defended it properly with the weapons at his disposal, the force of the assailants would evidently have been rather inadequate for success." He shows also how the tension along the line of communications was drawn to its utmost limit, how convoys were molested, the garrison at Adigerat was mobbed, and the transport at one time stopped. "The supplies obtained from the country were invariably in direct proportion with the strength of the troops."

There is an old fallacy in the supposition that a dash can be made for a long distance with success. In a rich, well-cultivated country, where towns and villages supply food in abundance, and it is obtainable without trouble or delay, a moderate force may advance considerable distances without drawing supplies from regular magazines, though it does so at great risk. But in such a country as Abyssinia, where villages were scarce, and food scarcer; where the roads were so bad that long marches were impossible; where the distance to be traversed was not less than 400 miles, and where any sign of weakness would have drawn the wild tribes on the army's track as surely as the vultures flock to the sinking beast of burden; such an effort would have been more than rash, it would have been criminal. Nor is it because some officers, used to service with troops even in war, advocated such a "dash," that it is to be considered as possible of accomplishment. No one knows less of the requirements of an army in transport and supply than the officer who does duty with his regiment. He is fed, has his kit carried, and knows no care; he can scarcely understand that these are matters of difficulty. His horizon

is cramped; and he sees not as the staff see. It is an old failing. Sixty years ago Napoleon complained that even his generals were so accustomed to judge merely of what they saw on the road and at cannon-shot from the enemy, that not one was capable of taking in the greater combinations of war. To any officer who has studied the art of war, or served on the staff in a campaign, Capt. Hozier's arguments are convincing.

On that other question, which we have indicated as still vexed, the acceptance or non-acceptance of the cattle, we must send our readers to the book itself. Capt. Hozier quotes Col. Merewether's and Lieut. Tweedie's statements. The former distinctly denies the correctness of Mr. Rassam's statement. What Mr. Hozier thinks of the matter, and probably what Sir Robert Napier thinks, may be gathered from these extracts by any one who has ears to hear and eyes to see. On the Saturday afternoon preceding the despatch of the cattle,

"Theodore had an interview with Mr. Rassam; and it will probably be never accurately known what passed at that final meeting. It is certain that Theodore believed that Mr. Rassam was a man of immense influence in England, and that his counsels in the British camp would be heard with every respect—a point upon which it is not probable that Mr. Rassam would underrate him. It is also certain that Mr. Rassam promised Theodore that he would return, to report to him what amelioration of the terms of peace could be obtained from the British commander—a promise which Mr. Rassam afterwards avowed he had no intention of observing; and it is not impossible that Mr. Rassam may, besides a promise which he could not perform, have made others of a favourable peace, which he could not perform, when anxious to secure the temporary goodwill of the excitable monarch. \* \* The offered tribute of cattle appears to have been a deliberate *ruse*, devised by Theodore, or suggested to him, for the purpose of precluding Sir Robert Napier from further hostile action. If the British commander had accepted a large present from Theodore one day and had attacked him the next, it would have been a violation of the commonly-accepted *ius gentium* of Abyssinia, especially if the circumstance were looked at by itself, and without reference to the fact that Theodore had on the previous day been plainly told that nothing but his own surrender of himself would satisfy the British Government. It is remarkable that Mr. Rassam, who was so well acquainted with the Abyssinian mind, and who acted as Sir Robert Napier's interpreter on the occasion, did not warn the Commander-in-Chief against the snare laid for him in the matter of the cattle, especially as Mr. Rassam had spent the previous night in the company of the released captives, and was fully aware of the demand of unconditional surrender on the part of the King, on which Sir Robert Napier was determined to insist. Whether this remissness on the part of Mr. Rassam was due to any still unknown occurrences which took place at his interview with Theodore on the previous day, while Mr. Rassam was still in the King's power, it is impossible to say."

We will end our notice of this, probably the last contribution to the literature of this remarkable campaign, with Mr. Hozier's opening paragraph: "The British Expedition to Abyssinia was prompted by no thirst for glory, by no lust of conquest. Unwillingly entered upon for the sake of humanity by the Government of England, it was vigorously carried through, in the same cause, by the officer to whom its conduct was entrusted. Its success was great. England acquired from it no territorial aggrandizement: yet it did not pass unrewarded, for its result was greatly to raise the British army in European estimation."

*Life of Oliver Cromwell, to the Death of Charles the First.* By J. R. Andrews, Barrister-at-Law. (Longmans & Co.)

APART from some overstrained quasi-religious crotchets—into the discussion of which we do not care to enter—this new Life of Cromwell, judiciously limited to the period antecedent to the death of Charles the First, seems to be honest, comprehensive, and undeniably readable. Very wisely, the author remembers that he is dealing with an historical character. In France, such book would be called, not a “life,” but a “history” of Cromwell. Accordingly, instead of commencing with the birth of the Protector, the author begins by giving a compendious view of the political, social and religious fermentations which had been going on ever since the Reformation, and of the miserable reign of James the First; miserable beyond all other reigns because it merely smoothed over the difficulties for a time, and was but a smiling mask hiding a hideous spectre of long-gathered and daily increasing animosity. How different might have been the fate of Charles the First had he not been preceded by James the Sixth of Scotland, every reader of English history can judge; and Mr. Andrews aptly illustrates this point when he tells us that, in the Parliament of 1610, “it was said, in the course of the debate on the king’s extravagance, that ‘silver and gold were as plentiful in Edinburgh as stones in the streets’—a remark that gave great offence to the king, the truth being made too palpable to the nation at large as to where their money had been despatched.” But it was not only to support his own extravagancies, or to relieve his old friends and supporters in Scotland, that the king wanted money; he wanted it for wars and negotiations, and for the general support of the dignity of the crown, and there was no regular way of getting it. The following were among the expeditors:—

“Other schemes, more onerous because compulsory, were devised. Monopolies were granted and obsolete laws were revived, one of which compelled the owner of a freehold worth 40*l.* a year to take the degree of knighthood, or, failing to do so, to compound for the same. The elevation to the dignity of a baron, a viscount, or an earl, was accompanied by a corresponding pecuniary liability—that of a viscount costing 15,000*l.*, an earl 20,000*l.*, and a baron 10,000*l.* Defective titles were also to yield a good round sum in order to become secure.”

When Charles the First ascended the throne and took possession of an impoverished exchequer, the money-struggle began in earnest; and as Parliament, on every occasion, desired to attach to the granting of supplies some conditions which were unpalatable to the Crown, the expedients of “ship-money” and the like were tried, and the general discontent of the country at these exactions allied itself with the recalcitrant spirit of the Commons. Such, compendiously defined, was the origin of the disturbances which ended in the death of the king; for, whatever may be alleged against Charles the First (and it is impossible entirely to acquit him of one-sided and arbitrary conduct), we can recall the names of many princes infinitely more selfish and tyrannical who have died in their beds, and been looked upon by posterity with a favourable eye. This ill-fated monarch came to the throne at a crisis which no lucky turn of fortune or extraordinary personal capacity enabled him to meet; and he suffered, as others have suffered from time to time, not because he was worse than the generality of his predecessors, but because, in the combinations of circumstances or in natural gifts, other rulers had been more fortunate than he. Mr. Andrews has acted with sound judgment in sketching

the reign of James the First as a preliminary chapter of Oliver’s life; for neither friend nor enemy can justly gauge the character of the Lord Protector without passing in review the circumstances of national transition which enabled a private English gentleman to rise to the position, though without assuming the name, of an all-powerful and brilliant monarch.

In treating of the actual events of Cromwell’s life, the author necessarily enters much into the details of the civil war; but he wishes the reader to bear in mind that Cromwell himself forms the subject-matter of the book, and that a complete military history of the period must not be expected. The particulars of Oliver’s early years are little known. He is said to have entered as a student of Lincoln’s Inn; but his name is not found on the records of that “Honourable Society.” Perhaps he may have been a student, not of Lincoln’s Inn itself, but of one of the affiliated Inns of Chancery. It is certain that, for a few weeks, he was a member of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Upon the whole, we may conclude that he had the average education of a young man of good position at that date, though his university career was cut short by the death of his father in 1616. He was a wild youth, and gave little promise of the gravity of his later years, though there was no lack of indication of the versatility of genius which gave him equal authority in the field and in the council-chamber, or of the dashing impetuosity which so often led him triumphantly through the royal battalions. He had all Rupert’s impetuosity, and infinitely more than Rupert’s strength of mind and consistency of purpose. At Huntingdon School he was a “pickle,” but a clever and amusing pickle too:—

“With plenty of talent, he as yet lacked that without which talent is but of little avail—diligence and application. ‘Sometimes,’ says Heath, ‘he would study hard for a week or two, and then play truant, rob the orchards of the farmers, damage their trees, break down their hedges, enter their enclosures, and finally behave himself so outrageously that frequent complaints to his father were the consequence, which usually ended in his being soundly thrashed by the enraged parent.’ He is said to have displayed much talent of another kind, as a performer of school-plays: these generally took place just before the holidays. In one, called ‘The Five Senses,’ he is said to have been most successful in the character of *Tacitus*, the *Sense of Feeling*—a part he was no doubt well qualified to illustrate, from the frequent rehearsals he endured from the cane in the hands of Dr. Beard and his father.”

Still worse was the promise of his adolescence:—

“There is every reason to fear that his extravagant dissipation exceeded all former limits, a love of gambling being added to his other vices. After a residence in town of a few months, he appears to have given up the study of the law; and, his debts increasing, he withdrew to his native town, once more to renew his former friendships, so dreaded by his mother, and to continue his vicious courses, wasting the parental estate, says Heath, in his debaucheries; ‘tippling, running up a score, and quarrelling, so that few durst keep him company.’ His chief weapon was the quarter-staff, and few could contend with him in the skill with which he used it about the heads of the tinkers and pedlars, his companions at the public-houses he frequented. On these occasions he was the terror of all the ale-wives in Huntingdon and the neighbourhood, who, when they saw him coming, would cry out, ‘Here comes young Cromwell; shut up your doors!’”

There is no doubt that fighting was a part of Cromwell’s nature, and his career might have been that of a reckless ne’er-do-well, knocked on the head at last in some pot-house fray, but for two important circumstances—first, that he

fell upon times when his fighting gifts were useful; and, secondly, that he sowed his wild oats, and became transformed into a sincere and somewhat bigoted religionist. Those who would imagine him to have been a man of vulgar mind or a contemner of that which is chivalrous in high birth and breeding would fall into a fatal error. From the commencement of the war he saw the advantage that the Royalists possessed in blood, and strove manfully to counterbalance it by training and discipline:—

“A whimsical account of Oliver’s method of training his raw recruits is given by another writer. It was during one of their first musters (says Kimber) that he privately placed an ambuscade of twelve of his men near, who sounded a charge at a given signal, and made furiously towards the body, of which above twenty, thinking they came from the enemy, presently fled from fear, whom Cromwell immediately cashiered, and then mounted their horses with others who were more bold and courageous.” A contemporary, speaking of the discipline of this troop, adds the following:—“As for Cromwell, he hath brave men well disciplined. No man swears but he pays his twelve pence; if he be drunk, he is set in the stocks, or worse; if one calls the other roundhead, he is cashiered; insomuch that the country where they come leap for joy of them, and join with them.”

Oliver’s military correspondence is terse, vigorous and modest. If he seems to assume somewhat presumptuously that the divine power is always on his side, it must be admitted, on the one hand, that the belief was sincere, and, on the other, that he never allowed his reliance on Providence to lead him to neglect the practical means required to ensure success. The conclusion of his despatch to the Speaker after the great battle of Naseby is highly characteristic:—

“Sir, this is none other but the hand of God; and to Him alone belongs the glory, wherein none are to share with Him. The general served you with all faithfulness and honour, and the best commendation I can give him is, that I dare say he attributes all to God, and would rather perish than assume to himself; and yet as much for bravery may be given to him in this action as to any man. Honest men served you faithfully in this action. Sir, they are trusty; I beseech you, in the name of God, not to discourage them. I wish this action may beget thankfulness and humility in all that are concerned in it. He that ventures his life for the liberty of his country, I wish be trust God for the liberty of his conscience, and you for the liberty he fights for. And in this he rests who is your most humble servant,

“OLIVER CROMWELL.”

Mr. Andrews is evidently possessed of some sense of humour, though he never allows his appreciation of the ludicrous to betray him into descending from the dignity of history. It is clear that he fully appreciates the whimsical contrast of business and godliness exhibited in Cromwell’s correspondence with Mr. Mayor, when the future Protector was bent on getting an advantageous settlement made on his son’s marriage. In his laudable impartiality and simple desire to tell the truth, Mr. Andrews differs from many modern biographers. His ‘Life of Cromwell’ is written in earnest, and for itself alone, being neither filled out with irrelevant padding nor obscured by pompous rhetoric. By such a treatment Cromwell gains much more than he loses; for we believe what we read, and admire the hero just as we find him, instead of having to make deductions at every step for high-flown panegyric, and putting down the book at last with an uneasy doubt whether we have been reading fact or fiction.

*Life and Remains of Robert Lee, D.D., F.R.S.E.*  
By Robert Herbert Story. With an Intro-  
ductory Chapter by Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols.  
(Hurst & Blackett.)

THOUGH our fellow countrymen north of the Tweed do not need to be reminded how the subject of this biography distinguished himself from other bearers of his surname, for the enlightenment of Southerners, who do not watch attentively the religious life of Scotland, it is well to say, at the outset of our remarks on the story of his life, that Robert Lee was the originator, and till his death the leader, of innovators in the Scotch Church—a party which, without resembling in theological opinion the High Church party of the Anglican establishment, has roused in North Britain animosities and opposition similar in cause and kind to the jealousies and antagonism provoked by our ritualistic clergy in this country. As minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, he introduced changes into the Presbyterian service which, though they had the approval of his habitual congregation, and caused no important dissensions in his parish, appeared to a considerable proportion of the members of the Scotch Kirk so fraught with peril to ancient simplicity of worship, and so likely to result in evils especially repugnant to the descendants of the Covenanters, that they used every means in their power to effect their abatement, and to place the innovator in the position of a mischievous offender against ecclesiastical law.

Like all struggles of the kind, the contest between Dr. Lee and his opponents was vehement and obstinate, giving rise to bitter altercations in Assemblies and Presbyteries, placing in fierce enmity hundreds of conscientious men, whose cordial co-operation was required by the religious interests of the community, and sowing division in families that had previously lived in peace and charity. On either side there were faults of indiscretion and violence, disdainful passion and paltry spite; and though we heartily concur with Mr. Story in regarding the chief innovator as a singularly honest and devout man, we cannot agree with him in deriding the fears and action of the reformer's opponents as altogether groundless and unreasonable. On recalling the religious history of Scotland from the Reformation to the great secession of 1843, no impartial student of history is likely to feel surprise at learning that a very considerable section, if not a majority, of the zealous members of the Kirk declined to sit still, whilst the most learned and powerful members of their clergy induced his flock and other associations of worshippers to furnish their churches with harmoniums, to adopt the forms of a printed Prayer-book of his own composition in place of their long-used modes of extempore prayer, and to recognize as features of their sacred services several practices, which, however decorous and calculated to promote ritualistic harmony and spiritual sympathy in a numerous congregation, had been condemned by the Puritans, and discountenanced by the long-established usages of the Church. In fairness to Dr. Lee, it must always borne in mind that he drew up his Prayer-book for the guidance and edification of his own congregation,—that, so far as forms of supplication were concerned, his departure from ancient usage consisted in his reading prayers against which no exception could have been made had they been uttered from memory instead of paper, and in providing his hearers with copies of the words so delivered in their hearing,—and that, though his example influenced other congregations, and tended to a universal reformation of church service, he neither arrogated to himself a right to control

the Church nor put himself in antagonism with his own people. In discharging his duty to his flock, he took the course which promised the most for their spiritual welfare; and that his ministerial method had their general approbation was certified by the overflowing congregations of Old Greyfriars, and the zeal with which his parishioners co-operated to strengthen his hands for all kinds of parochial work. But though he could truthfully give this account of his doings, it was clear that they menaced the entire Kirk with a fundamental revolution in ceremonial arrangements, against which the innovator was well aware that there would arise a vehement opposition, having sympathizers in every part of Scotland. The conflict between the party in favour of change and the party that approved of old ways was the necessary consequence of the reformer's action; and when the conflict had once begun, it was in the nature of things that it should stir the passions of all who took part in it, and engender the resentments which are the poisonous fruits of controversy. It was also in accordance with natural conditions that the originator of the disturbance—a man of fine sensibilities and fervid temperament, who felt acutely every wound inflicted on his reputation by excited antagonists—should perish from the maleficent effects of incessant contention, without witnessing the conclusion of the warfare, concerning which Mrs. Oliphant observes—“The question is far from being decided now. It will, in all likelihood, go on fluctuating until the elder party of Conservatives have died out of the Scotch Church, and the younger men reign in their stead, when no doubt Common Prayer will by one means or other be attained, together with some certain smoothing down of the sharp angles which were pointed by persecution.”

Belonging to the class of North Britons whom the Irishman had in his eye when he maintained that celebrated Scotchmen were usually born of English parents south of the Tweed, Robert Lee first saw the light at Tweedmouth, in the county of Durham, where his father sustained himself by humble labour. After receiving his preliminary education at the Grammar School of Berwick-on-Tweed, he conceived the ambition to qualify himself for the ministry of the Scotch Church by studying in the University of St. Andrews; but before he could begin the collegiate course, in which he attained all the honours that St. Andrews could confer upon him, he was under the necessity of earning by his own exertions the money requisite for its first expenses. Having learnt the boat-builder's craft, he constructed a boat which he sold for a sum sufficient to pay his entrance-fees and cover the cost of a few months' residence at his Alma Mater. Thus furnished with funds won by mechanical labour, he entered St. Andrews in his twentieth year, and for the next eight years was a zealous and successful student; but notwithstanding the resolution with which he applied to the studies of his classes and performed the tasks imposed upon him by his instructors, he found time to play at golf and officiate at Mount Melville as tutor to a little boy who has for several years been a popular novelist. On leaving college, in his twenty-eighth year, he commenced clerical labour as the minister of a chapel of ease at Arbroath, where he won the cordial affection of the hearers for whose benefit, in addition to many excellent sermons, he composed a series of ‘Table Addresses’ and ‘Fencings of the Table,’ with respect to which species of homilies Mr. Story explains that the address which in past time preceded the act of communion in the Scotch was called a Fencing of the Table, because it was especially designed to defend the table

from the intrusion of unworthy communicants. “Recent usage,” adds the biographer, “in accordance with a juster devotional feeling, has much modified the character of this part of the Communion Service. Left entirely to the judgment of the minister himself (for in this, as in many other instances, the practice of the Church has set at nought both early usage and the recommendations of the Directory), the ‘fencing’ was sometimes, one may say, profanely absurd; e.g., on one occasion an old minister wound up by saying, ‘And finally, brethren, I debar from this sacred ordinance any man that puts two fingers into his neighbour's mull, and but one into his ain.’” From his first cure the young minister migrated, in 1835, to Campsie, where he continued to labour amongst a numerous and united body of parishioners till 1843, when the changes consequent on the formation of the Free Church resulted in his settlement in the Scotch capital, where he was invited to be minister of the church which, in due course, became the scene of the new practices, and Professor of Biblical Criticism and Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh; in addition to which important preferments he subsequently held the Deanery of the Chapel Royal of Holyrood and the post of Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. It was during his residence at Campsie, where he won the enthusiastic love of his people, that he wrote in one of his private books of memoranda, “Let this be my ambition, to be known in my parish, to be unknown out of it; e.g., to be known for use and edification, to be unknown to fame and man's speeches;” a sentiment which every parish priest would do well to engrave on his heart.

Though it furnishes conclusive evidence that the pastor of Campsie never fell short of the high standard of ministerial zeal which he proposed to himself in this entry, or failed to exhibit to his parishioners the benevolent sympathy which was a chief quality of his nature, this biography contains testimony that, for his intellectual health and preservation from the narrowing influences of a strictly parochial existence, his removal to the capital was effected none too soon. In spite of his natural disposition to fairness and liberality, he had become so far a sectarian that, on first coming to reside in Edinburgh, he reproved a lady for reading “so ungodly a paper as the *Scotsman*,” though, as Mr. Story takes occasion to remark, “the *Scotsman* then was, in point of piety, much what it was afterwards, when Dr. Lee was a frequent contributor.” But the broadening and invigorating influences of metropolitan life, under circumstances that brought him into close contact with the leaders of conflicting parties and courageous inquirers in every department of science, soon had their natural and desirable results on the minister who was fashioned to prefer truth to dogma, and whose honesty of speech and distaste for the innocent hypocrisies of conventional decorum were so complete that, in taking leave of his Campsie parishioners, he did not hesitate to tell them frankly that, amongst the considerations which made him well content to bid them farewell, was a desire for the larger income which he would earn in Edinburgh. “It's weel kent,” said a shrewd parishioner to the author of these volumes, “that the Lord nevergies a cu' to a puiner steepend;” and Dr. Lee put the same sentiment before his congregation when he said, “A bishop, says St. Paul, must be given to hospitality; and though he may innocently dispense with this duty when he finds it impossible to perform it, there is surely no reason why he should continue in those circumstances when he may relieve himself from them. A minister who has not a shilling to give to a

poor man is justified in withholding it; but it is not desirable he should be in those circumstances if he can help it." The man who spoke thus candidly of the pecuniary prospects that reconciled him to the pain of turning his back on old friends was not likely to make dishonest concessions to sectarian prejudices, from a notion that it was his duty to conciliate social opinion by showing a false face to the world.

On satisfying himself that the *Scotsman* was no organ of irreligion, he became first a reader of the paper, and after a time a frequent contributor to its columns. That he might discharge his professional duties with efficiency, he studied the works of writers whose conclusions he had been disposed to condemn without due inquiry and consideration, and every successive year saw him taking broader and more liberal views on the various social questions for whose settlement he was required to take public action. With respect to the observance of the Sunday, he opposed in Presbytery and Assembly the agitators who wished that the Lord's Day should be kept with a severer kind of Sabbatarian strictness. In opposition to Dr. Muir, who was eager for the suppression of Sunday travelling, he insisted that, since "the railway companies had practically usurped control of the usual means of conveyance, they were bound to afford the public opportunities of travelling on Sunday." When, in reply to their request that he would appoint a public fast-day as a means of staying the ravages of cholera, Lord Palmerston read the Edinburgh Presbytery a lecture on the laws of health, and bade them clean their drains before they sought to protect the people against physical disease by the ceremony of a national humiliation, the minister of the Old Greyfriars Church had the courage to express his admiration of the Premier's conduct, and to deliver to his congregation a series of sermons on the "Laws of Nature," in the course of which he remarked, "Prayer is too important an ordinance connected with our spiritual affairs, too precious a means of grace, too powerful an instrument for purifying our souls of their evil passions, and rendering us fit for a better world, to be reduced to a scavenger, made a substitute for sweeping our streets, draining our towns, cleaning and ventilating houses, practising temperance and moderation, and, in short, doing those other common duties which involve some trouble, require some expense, and demand some self-denial. But prayer demands none of these. Because it is cheap, the Pharisee, who is a great economist, and would serve God at the smallest possible expense, is always for prayer." Whereat the Pharisees of Edinburgh were very indignant, averring truly that such doctrine had never before been heard from the pulpit of the Greyfriars Church, and saying, with less justice, that the preacher was no fit minister for a Christian congregation. Yet fiercer was the displeasure of his opponents at the sermon in which Dr. Lee, addressing his congregation on the fast-day appointed by Government on account of the Indian rebellion, declined to regard the mutiny as a divine punishment of national sin, and observed at the close of his discourse, "Perhaps the sin that will be least thought of to-day is our being rulers of India at all."

Popular education was another question on which Dr. Lee occasioned lively offence to very many conscientious persons, who groaned aloud for the evil that raised its voice in Scotland when the innovator of Greyfriars, giving evidence before Royal Commissioners sitting in the Scotch capital, declared that grave mischief followed necessarily from the union of secular and religious education, and denounced the system which assigned to the overworked

schoolmasters those functions of religious instruction which should be discharged by ministers in the churches and parents in the domestic circle. On being asked by the Commissioners how religion was taught in the existing schools, where the masters were at the same time religious and secular instructors, the witness answered, "The only systematic religious instruction generally is that of the day-teacher, who whips it into the scholars, and that is not teaching religion at all. The parent trusts to that, and the minister trusts to it, as I know by personal experience; and the consequence is, it is very ill taught."

The man who opposed thus fearlessly the bigots and the worldlings of all parties was maligned by persons of every sect. At bitter war with one another on all other points, the conservatives of the Kirk and the zealots of the Free Church united in hatred of the man to whose reproofs they responded by heaping upon him the abusive names by which ungenerous controversialists delight to damage an adversary's reputation. When they had wearied of calling him "Rationalist" and "Unitarian," innovator and sceptic, they whispered that he had compiled his Reference Bible with a view to planting the seeds of heresy in simple minds. With the exception of his numerous and affectionate congregation, every clique in Edinburgh spoke evil of him, as though he were one of the basest and falsest and most malignant of human kind; and Mr. Story assures us that all the other assailants of the minister's character were surpassed in virulence by ladies of better condition than manners.

"That world of Edinburgh is narrow minded," says Mr. Story, in one of the several passages of his volumes which demonstrate how Christians can hate one another, "imbued with a harsh sectarianism and a bitter essence of extreme Calvinism. Divided, as it is, into Established and Dissenting coteries, it is, as a whole, characterized by this; and any supposed heretic is hunted down by the whole pack. In these coteries a formidable power is lodged in certain 'devout and honourable women,' who, along with much zealous well-doing and activity, wield an indefinable influence as the conservators or as the destroyers of clerical reputations. This influence was ever set against Dr. Lee. Men, but chiefly women, who never heard him preach or lecture, or had never read a word that he had spoken or written, were not ashamed to rake up out of the gutters of vulgar scandal every charge that stupidity or jealousy or ill-will could forge against him, and to put the garbage into new circulation, with an added flavour of their own." These painful facts are rendered all the more painful by the tone of rancour with which they are narrated, and by the author's assurances that they goaded the victim of unscrupulous persecution into retorting bitterly on his acrimonious assailants.

From the point where they enter upon the consideration of Dr. Lee's innovations and the angry turmoil which they occasioned, the volumes are less the biography of a Christian minister than the narrative of a stubborn battle between two evenly-matched ecclesiastical parties. We do not say that Mr. Story has given us the particulars of the contest at needless length, or devoted too much space to a reproduction of the acrimonious speeches in which the belligerents attacked and answered each other. The contention of which Dr. Lee was the cause became, unfortunately, for several years so large a part of his life, that his biographer's only course was to place all the facts of a wearisome, but let us hope not profitless, controversy before the reader. But though we credit Mr. Story with having performed his task in the

right way, we regret that he was under the necessity of dealing lengthily with the squabbles of disputants whose wranglings prevent us from becoming so thoroughly acquainted as we could wish with the hero of the story, who is seen to best advantage when he is beheld in the company of his peculiar friends or is found sitting by his fireside with his wife and children. In his familiar circle Robert Lee was a singularly gentle and lovable man, and it mitigates the grief which the troubles of his public life occasion us to know that, even at those saddest periods of his existence when death struck at the objects of his domestic affections, he derived from his home the consolation and sympathy of which he had especial need.

#### NOVELS AND NOVELETTES.

*Even Betting; or, Which is the Winner?* a Novel. By Burke O'Farrell. 3 vols. (Newby.)  
*Oberon Spell: a Novel.* By Eden St. Leonards. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)  
*The Westons of Riverdale; or, the Trials and Triumphs of Temperance Principles.* By E. C. A. Allen. (Simpkin & Marshall.)  
*Edward Wortley Montagu: an Autobiography.* 3 vols. (Newby.)

THERE really is, as Mr. John Rag remarked, nothing stirring but stagnation, at least in the novel-market. It is that sort of stagnation which we see in silent pools. The more the weeds grow upon them the more silent they seem. But that green stagnation really represents very active life; and we may add that it has its uses, and is not half so deadly and mischievous as it looks. But it is neither healthy nor wholesome for man to linger too long over such waters. They are likely to do him more harm than good. It is much the same with a host of modern novels. Very slight intercourse with them may provide against a dull ten minutes, but much intimacy will draw the pith out of a man. We take the obtuseness of middle-aged ladies in country towns to arise from their sitting from dawn to dreary eve, and after that, with their noses over a novel. The brain gets paralyzed by its exposure to such perilous stuff. Persistent readers of novels read at last only with their eyes, and impression goes no further. The brain declines to take any more, in which case that organ is much wiser than the unhappy creature who owns it.

Sometimes a smart whip may stimulate both a little, and patients requiring such whip may find it in "Even Betting," wherein a Lady Flora talks of "Young thing-a-me, the curate," a waiting-maid is called "Pon my soul.. a clean-made filly," and the above Lady Flora's seat on horseback is described as being made "with the grace of a duchess." Why a duchess should be the prototype of grace, except that "Her Grace" is a courteous prefix to her title, we could never guess. When these similes are made the assimilated duchess should be named. There was a Duchess of St. Albans who weighed sixteen stone, and a fat Duchess of Northumberland who never sat down without falling asleep. Such "Graces" as these are surely to be excepted when the flattering simile is made. As with similes so with quotations: a man had need be cautious, especially if these be in French, and he is a little unsteady on those slippery slopes. "C'est l'amour, &c. &c. qui mène le monde à la rond" is not a correct quotation from the famous song in "La Marchande des Goujons." And when we find Lady Georgiana referring to a "princesse au chevelure dorée"—we doubt the efficiency of the governess who undertook to teach *Milédi* the French de Paris. Georgy's English, indeed, is as open to objection as her French: "an out-and-

out cad" is one of her definitions applied to a lady. But when we have Capt. Hector giving his wife to the Devil, adding "Mais il ne veut l'avoir pas," we are sure that the Captain never got to the end of his French in six lessons.

From the above gay people, and the not dull story they illustrate, we do not turn to fairydom in 'Oberon Spell.' Oberon is simply the name of a young fellow, to whom "the world is full of false appearances." One remarkable thing connected with this novel is in what is said of it by the author. "The tale," he says, "unfolds itself as it proceeds." It is true, however, that some tales do not. But Oberon finds at last that the world has happy substantialities even with the empty title of Earl. If in 'Even Betting' kissing does not help two young hearts to keep, where they intended to keep, in sister- and brother-hood,—in the earnest and graceful 'Oberon Spell' we find Oberon's wife quite sure that the three other ladies, whose gentle bosoms had been tenderly affected towards him, would now be his and her sisters'. This is an amount of assurance, however, that it is very well to wind up a novel with; and this is one we can recommend. It is something like a water-lily among the weeds of which we spoke above.

We do not abandon the old, old story of love-making by taking up 'The Westons of Riverdale.' But with all Mrs. Allen's good intentions, she wants the power which distinguished Miss Martineau. When the latter published her famous series of stories to illustrate political economy, how eagerly the world read the stories, and how little they cared for what they were intended to illustrate! Mrs. Allen is equal with Mrs. Ellis; but people do not heed teachers who imply that they are going to teach them. Miss Martineau dashed into a story, drew you willingly after her, and left you, at the close, with an assortment of new ideas, in spite of yourself.

The last work named above is the one that has been so trumpeted forth as a real autobiography. Not a word is offered in the Preface to give warrant of its being so; but there is much boasting, such as some dealers make of some wares. It is impossible to read many pages without being convinced that the thing is a romance, founded on the well-known incidents of Edward Montagu's life. Before the reader is well through many pages, he will probably be as weary of, as he was already disappointed at, it. The hero seems to have been drawn from Lady Louise Stuart's sketch of this ultra-scamp. She described him "as betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of moral or mental disease, an habitual disregard of truth, accompanied by a fertile ready invention never at fault." It is with the utmost regret that we see such a work submitted to the notice of English readers at the present day.

The novelettes are numerous, but not remarkable. Among them, the worthiest of notice is, first, Mr. Kingston's *John Deane of Nottingham; his Adventures and Exploits* (Griffith & Farran). This is a tale of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. It has a real person for the hero, but he is not materially mixed up either with William of Orange or Queen Anne. He began life as a drover,—held rank in the navies of England and Russia,—was British Consul at Ostend,—and finally died in his native county. Mr. Kingston has a practised hand at books like these, in which one would like to know where the real drifts into the romantic.—The same publishers give us a tale for girls, by Emilia M. Norris, entitled *Theodora*. It is rattled off in three dozen and a half short chapters, wherein

shines a marvellous and never-before-heard-of Duke of X,—with a Mrs. Toogood, who, we are told, "deserves her name." In the name of Theodora—which is the same as Dorothea, Theodosia, Diodata, Dieudonné, and other cognate names, is the key-note of the story—a young lady who is God's gift "to every body," and, we hope, to some true and honest-hearted man into the bargain.—In less "novel" form are *Stories and Pictures from Church History*, published by the Religious Tract Society. The moral of all the stories told is, that the only way to have religion pure is to have our English Bible, and "to read it for ourselves," which means, if it mean anything, to judge of it for ourselves,—which is an amount of liberty greater than which could not be asked by the boldest of inquirers.—A story with good purpose in it comes from Mrs. Jerome Mercier, viz., *Christabel Hope; or, the Beginnings of Life* (Warne & Co.). On the title-page is "Ich Dien," and an explanatory quotation from one of Dibdin's songs, "My motto, though simple, means more than it says." It is well made out, however, in a girl whose sense of duty is unwavering enough to have made the Duke of Wellington himself in love with her. The book has a ring of Miss Edgeworth in it, which is high praise.—Finally, among novelettes, and worth a hundred we have forgotten, we must notice an old friend, Mrs. Trimmer's *Story of the Robins* (Warne & Co.), with coloured illustrations. We are glad to find that Robin, Dicky, Flapsey and Pecksey are still popular. May they live for ever, and Mrs. Trimmer's name with them!

#### NEW POETRY.

*In Fairy Land: a Series of Pictures from the Elf World.* By Richard Doyle. With a Poem by William Allingham. Folio. (Longmans & Co.)—The minstrel here is made to come after the painter; but a "Poem" by William Allingham belongs to literature. The theme of Fairy Land, with its joys, woes, little intrigues, love-makings, love-breakings, love-triumphs, and final quiet sleep in the silent forest, has seldom been more daintily described than in this very beautiful volume by Mr. Allingham. Whether he has illustrated Mr. Doyle's designs by weaving a poem out of them, or Mr. Doyle has set his happy fancy at work to interpret the text after his fashion, the public need not inquire; but they may accept the double gift and be thankful. The chief personage in any of the sections of the poem is the Fairy Princess, who is bound by fairy law to marry, and of suitors she has three:—

Bloatling, Rudling, Loftling: she  
Loathes them all impartially.  
The first is ugly, fat and rich,  
Grandson of a miser-witch;  
He sends her bossy peonies,  
Fat as himself, to please her eyes,  
And double poppies, mock flower's made  
In clumsy gold, for brag displayed;  
Ten of the broadest-shouldered elves  
To carry one must strain themselves.

Field-Marshal Rudling's smile is described as being "soft as a rat-trap"; and

Prince Loftling's chin, so grand is he,  
Is where another's nose would be;  
His high backbone the wrong way bends  
With nobleness.

In another picture "Brightkin of the Purple Helm," after much music had been discussed in the Princess's car, at last took up

— the lute and sung  
With modest grace and skilfully,  
For tip with honey seem'd his tongue;  
At first a murmuring melody,  
Like the far song of falling rills  
Amid the foldings of the hills,  
And ever nearer as it flew,  
Shaping its figure like a bird,  
Till into Love's own form it grew  
In every lovely note and word.

For further samples of the fragmentary story

and for full inspection of the gay illustrations with which they are connected, we must refer the reader to the folio in which they are enshrined. After closing it, we open *The Household Treasury of English Song* (Nelson), the editor of which is content to be no further known than as "W. H. D. A." i. e. Mr. Davenport Adams. The extracts are chronologically arranged, they are enriched by biographical and explanatory annotations, and the margins of the pages are freighted with quotations nearly a thousand in number. This pretty collection opened for us at Motherwell's graceful 'Facts from Fairy Land,' in which we heard again the strain to which we had just listened from Mr. Allingham. For young people this is an excellent collection, and the editor promises another for the use of older scholars and devoted entirely to poets of the present century. Thus, Chaucer, Spenser, Sidney, &c., are among the poets for the young; surely the latter will be quite as able to understand Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, &c. as "older scholars."

We must not pass over the poetry of Fairy Land without noticing *The Enchanted Toasting-Fork* (Tinsley Brothers), a small book compared with Mr. Allingham's, but full of fun that young people may laugh at, and of illustrations to match, flung broadcast over the pretty pages.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Earth's History; or, First Lessons on Geology.* By D. T. Ansted. For the Use of Schools and Students. (Allen & Co.)

No one can now justify his ignorance of the elements of geology by complaining of a lack of "First Lessons" and "Text-Books," and "Out-lines" of the science, at all prices and of all sizes. We call to mind some half-a-dozen of such little books which we have noticed, and which the public may safely confide in. Before us is one of this class, possessing no distinctive merits, but certainly as clear, concise and correct as any of the others. No man could write such a little work even as the present without displaying to the critical eye his competence or incompetence for his assumed office; and in the simply-written sentences now under our eye we at once perceive the handiwork of a true geologist. Little more than the alphabet of the science can be expected in such a tractate, and therefore it hardly comes under the category of new books, the matter being nearly as old as the hills of which it treats, and nearly as bare and monotonous to the advanced geologist. The only relief to such a reader is to be found in some few of the woodcuts, which are as rough as unworked rocks. Particularly let the purchaser of this volume enjoy an innocent laugh over the ridiculous figure of the dodo in page 196. To ourselves it forcibly recalls the song which the lamented Professor Edward Forbes used to sing in the merry company of "Red Lions" at every British Association meeting. The refrain of the song was after this style:—

Oh Do-do, Do-do, Oh Mr. Dodo!

and we only regret that we are unable to introduce the late singing Professor to Mr. Dodo as now in our presence. We should say, "Allow us to introduce you, Professor, to Mr. Dodo, who is, in the words of Mr. Ansted, 'a kind of pigeon, almost wingless, much larger than a swan, weighing, in some cases, perhaps fifty pounds, and fit for food.'—Mr. Do-do—Professor Edward Forbes."

*Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea*, with Notes by A. von Ravensberg. (Williams & Norgate.)

It is a pity Goethe's most charming idyl should not be presented to English students with a more attractive exterior than it here wears. The work deserved better paper, printing and binding. We should have preferred to see the notes at the end of the volume instead of at the close of each section. They are almost exclusively composed of translations of the more difficult words and phrases, which are generally rendered with propriety. The force of the particles, which depends so much upon the context, and therefore cannot be obtained from a dictionary, is clearly explained.

*Description of a New Instantaneous Wet Collodion Process, together with a Method of Preparing Rapid Dry Plates.* By Thomas Sutton. (Green.)

In this pamphlet, the late Lecturer on Photography at King's College states that the novelty in his new process consists in the fact that no free acid is present in any of the operations: hence arises a remarkable increase of sensitiveness to the plates, and the power of greatly reducing the exposure in the camera. "In the common wet process the collodion is acid, the nitrous bath acid, the sensitive film acid, and the developer acid." In his process the former two are neutral, the latter two alkaline, and the defect called chemical halation is not introduced. The new mode is, according to the author, free from many of the difficulties which beset that which is now in vogue, with simpler manipulations and greater "economy" of silver. His plan is a modification of M. Russell's bromized collodion process, substituting an alkaline preservative for an acid one; thus the plates may be used wet, as soon as prepared, with far more sensitiveness. The tract contains minute instructions for the use of the new mode with wet and dry plates. Mr. Sutton expounds his method of proceeding with great care, and employs diagrams of the apparatus which is needed for working out his plan. We commend his book to practical photographers.

*Cyclopedic Science Simplified.* By J. H. Pepper. (Warne & Co.)

LIGHT, heat, electricity, magnetism, pneumatics, acoustics, chemistry, with 600 illustrations. The book is as little cyclopedic as a book can be; and those who know Mr. Pepper as a lecturer will have some idea of that already. But it will be an excellent book of attraction towards physical science; and the woodcuts alone are a very great point.

*Monograms, Historical and Practical.* By D. G. Berrie.

This little book contains an account of monograms in general, masons' marks, merchants' marks, and an essay on the construction of monograms; with plates. The last section comprises a series of well-designed, executed, and selected specimens of monograms of many dates and characters. This is a useful work, in which the principles of monogram-making are carefully laid down by the author; its historical sections are very brief, but good, so far as they go.

*Architectural and Decorative Designs for the use of those engaged in Architecture, Sculpture, Working in Metals, Cabinet Work, &c. With Illustrations by Enrico Salandri.* (Atchley & Co.)

WITH this text are incorporated the plates of "Page's Decorator"; these alone, without the additional illustrations, would render the work valuable to those for whose use it is published. The examples have been selected from authorities of many dates and characters, including Roman, Italian, Gothic and modern works. They are capitally drawn, in full and in detail.

We have on our table *A Group of Six Sermons*, by the Rev. T. T. Lynch (Stock),—Vol. II. of *The Whole Works of William Browne*, with a Memoir of the Poet, and Notes, by W. Carew Hazlitt (Printed for the Roxburghe Library),—*Come to the Woods, and other Poems*, by the Rev. G. J. Cornish, M.A. (Simpkin),—*Julius Caesar; Did he cross the Channel?* reviewed by John Wainwright (J. R. Smith),—*The Peacock at Rousley*, by J. J. Briggs (Bemrose),—*Wealth and Poverty considered* (Longmans). Among new editions we have *A Handy-Book on Property Law*, by Lord St. Leonards (Blackwood),—*Essays on Physiological Subjects*, by Gilbert W. Child, M.A. (Longmans),—*Hardwick's Manual for Patrons and Members of Friendly Societies* (Simpkin). Also the following pamphlets: *The Roots of Christianity in Mosaism*: an Address at the Opening of the Session 1869-70 of Manchester New College, October 4, 1869, by Russell Martineau, M.A. (Williams & Norgate),—*Peace*: an Address delivered on the 24th of June, 1869, by the Rev. Father Hyacinthe (Low),—*Separation not Schism*, by G. F. Cobb, M.A. (Palmer),—Part II. of *Commentators and Hiero-*

phantas (Ramsdale, Scott),—*A True Key to Assyrian History, Sciences and Religion*, by D. Smith (Burns),—*The Dreamer's Soliloquy: a Rhapsody*, by E. H. Barker (Simpkin),—*My Review; or, Public Men and their Censors*, by F. Foster (Snow),—*British Work for Capital and Patriotism*, by an Anglo-Australian (Stanford),—*The Word-Builder: an Easy Introduction to Reading, Spelling and Writing*, by A. K. Isbister, M.A. (Longmans),—*Der Cicerone, von Jacob Burckhardt* (Nutt),—*Aristotelische Forschungen*, von G. Teichmüller (Nutt),—*Sechs Philosophische Vorträge*, von Dr. T. Fortlage (Williams & Norgate),—*Untersuchungen zur Kritik des Alten Testaments*, von Theodor Nöldeke (Nutt),—*Gothisches Woerterbuch, nebst Flexionslehre*, von Ernst Schulze (Nutt),—*Ueber den Begriff Tochtersprache*, von Franz Scholze (Berlin, Weber),—*Philosophische Aufsätze*, von C. Hebler (Nutt),—*Die Glossen in der Lex Salica*, von Dr. H. Koen (Haag, Nijhoff).

#### FOREIGN BOOKS.

*Honoré De Balzac.* Edited with English Notes, and Introductory Notice, by H. Van Laun. (Rivingtons.)

PASSAGES from seven of De Balzac's works, with notes and an introductory account of his life and literary efforts, constitute the present volume. Only in such a fragmentary way could an author—whom the editor not inaptly designates "a French Dean Swift"—be used for purposes of education. In spite, however, of this necessary drawback, such is the force and fascination of the writing, that it is sure to be read with deep interest. In the notes the editor not only supplies all historical or other information necessary for the elucidation of the text, and translates difficult idioms, but rather needlessly adds a number of other idioms involving the same leading word. He has omitted to explain the word *Chouans*, which was really needed. Generally speaking the English translations are good, but in a few instances they might have been better worded. The editor has done wisely in giving the literal meaning as well as the proper English. We scarcely know what to make of the following note on the word *jaundré*: "The termination *âtre* after adjectives of colour is equivalent to the English 'ish'; therefore *jaundré* is yellowish; *noirdré*, blackish. It is strange that the Latin word *atramentum*, any black liquid, should have in French the meaning of a tinge of colour." Are we to understand that the editor thinks the termination *âtre*, from the diminutive Latin ending *aster*, has any connexion with *atramentum*? We wonder the *strangeness* of the notion did not preserve him from such a blunder, even if the accent did not suggest the true origin, as might have been expected.

*Astronomische Mittheilungen von der Königl Sternwarte zu Göttingen.* Erster Theil. (Göttingen, Verlag von Adalbert Ronte.)

THIS first part, published by the Royal Society of Göttingen, the work of Drs. Copeland and Carl Börgen, contains the reduced places, for 1875, of all stars down to the ninth magnitude, 6,595 in number, within two degrees of the equator. As the Bath footman said, the swarthy has the usual trimmings: the precessional and proper motions in right ascension and declination are given. The appearance is very good; but even a congress of astrophysicians could not pronounce on the merits off-hand.

*The Life of Martius*—[C. F. Ph. von Martius, sein Lebens- und Charakterbild, von Hugo Schramm]. (Leipzig, Denicke; London, Nutt.)

WHAT is already known of Martius—at least, out of Germany, where people know everything—is, that he travelled in Brazil, wrote an account of his travels, made some valuable collections, and published some admirable plates illustrating the natural history of the country, and was for many years Secretary of the Munich Academy of Science. We believe this is a fairly correct account: it is possible we may be wrong in some of the details. But there would be all the more excuse for any such error, as we learn positively nothing more than this from Dr. Schramm's biography. A more tedious and a more empty performance we have not read for a long time. The greater part of it seems to be

a reproduction at secondhand of Martius's own account of his Brazilian travels. We have no picture of the man,—nothing that reproduces his life or his activity. Dr. Schramm seems to be a master of the art commemorated in the 'Dunciad,'

To write about it, goddess, and about it.

We regret that he should have chosen a subject from which much might be expected, and should have made so little of it.

*The Adventures of Antar*—[*Aventures d'Antar, Roman Arabe. Traduction Française*, par M. de Hammer, publiée par M. Poujoulat]. (Paris, Amyot.)

By "M. de Hammer" we are, no doubt, meant to understand the great German orientalist, Herr von Hammer-Purgstall. M. Poujoulat tells us that he was at Vienna in 1852, and was shown both this translation and the original MS., which occupies thirty-three folio volumes and extends to 4,000 pages. Herr von Hammer-Purgstall did not attempt to translate the whole of this work, knowing that Europeans would not have the patience to read it. Remembering that it took Herr von Hammer himself two years to read the original, we cannot think that he came to a wrong conclusion. We have now before us three out of the ten parts which are to be published, and we must say that we do not care to read the remaining seven. The sameness of these three parts is that of the desert. Of course we are very much struck by the opening scenes. *Antar* is a slave by birth, whose strength and valour are so marvellous that he overcomes in every contest, no matter how great the odds against him. Single combat with the most formidable warrior is mere child's play. He plunges into the midst of hostile armies, and comes out again dripping with blood, or, on one occasion, tinged with blood like an anemone. A good many people are jealous of him, and despise him for his low birth, but he triumphs over all their hostility. He is in love with a maiden of higher rank, and is at first refused her hand, but her father has to promise it him at length, and only manages to keep off the marriage. *Abla* is always being carried off from *Antar* either by *use* or by force, and every time he rescues her. Combats, abductions, surprises, deeds of vengeance and malice, form the staple of these three parts. Clouds of dust are perpetually rising in one quarter or another, and giving place to armies or bands of captives. As *Antar* says, a warrior should never let a cloud of dust pass him without knowing what it conceals; its appearance is always a signal for battle. But besides being a warrior *Antar* is a poet, and in the midst of carnage he improvises glowing strains to *Abla*. There is something very *naïve* in his horror when he is taken into a hot bath; he says he will never submit to such an indignity as that of being washed in hot water like dirty wool; he thought his companion was taking him somewhere to fight, or he would never have put his head inside such a stove. There is certainly spirit enough about him, and we can understand his being a hero with the Arabs; though to our tamer and more regular notions his feats are incredible, and we do not care to have the agony piled up too high when from the first it bears the impress of exaggeration.

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## AVEBURY AND STONEHENGE.

Nov. 6, 1869.

HAVING made a short run through part of Wiltshire, right away from Salisbury to Marlborough, I shall be glad of an opportunity to explain the impressions derived from a cursory view of the two leading antiquities to be found in this locality.

Necessarily, I was much struck with the abundance of interesting objects scattered about this span of (say) thirty miles: Wilton, New Sarum, Sorbiodunum (locally known as old castle rings), beacon hills, camps of all descriptions, colossal boundary banks and ditches, barrows and other tumuli of all sizes, cromlechs. All these, however, pale in attraction before those centres of interest, Avebury and Stonehenge, yet they serve to make this district a very shrine for the antiquary, and, as investigated by me for the first time, a most gratifying treat. 1. As to the names: I would suggest that the *v* in Avebury is a *u*, and should be read as *Au*, *quasi Auld-bury*, i.e. "old burrow"; barrows here are called burrows, and the terminal "borough" in English names has been held by antiquaries to indicate remote antiquity. Here, however, we have a village old, as a residence, among boroughs—older, for instance, than Marlborough, Woodborough, and other places in the neighbourhood. The word Stonehenge has been frequently explained; it refers to the raised stones, *henge*, from A.S. *hun*, *heng*, *we hengon*, "to hang." Here we find massive uprights, with huge imposts hung or supported upon them. Henry of Huntingdon says, "Stones of wonderful magnitude are raised in the manner of doors, so that they seem like doors placed over doors." This feature is no longer apparent, but the fallen stones show clearly this was the case at one time: the wonder being that such immense blocks should be so raised—a feeling that has descended with the name that recorded the fact.

2. The first position I wish to lay down is, that there is one great marked distinction between Avebury and Stonehenge—viz., that while the latter gives in its structure indisputable proof of design, by the removal, shaping, elevation and superimposition of the stones, the former was not so formed by man; but that the stones at Avebury are still *in situ*, i.e. in their rough, unhewn, natural state, as placed there by Dame Nature herself, and that man has since located himself there and entrenched the spot for habitation.

3. It must, I think, be conceded that Avebury is the older, probably *very much* the older place of the two. Stonehenge has no name as a habitation, but it adjoins Amesbury, an old town, whose name, however, dates from *subsequently* to the Christian era; it is, therefore, necessarily posterior to Avebury, the name of whose founder is lost in the mists of ages. The Avebury stones are unhewn; this must be held to prove great antiquity. It is clearly understood that the Romans introduced the art of working in stone—an art lost to us by the withdrawal of their legions and the consequent invasion of Saxon barbarians, but restored by Norman influence under the later Saxon kings. With this fact before us, I should hesitate to believe there had been a previous introduction of this art from other than Roman sources, and also a previous loss of it. I am, therefore, driven to the conclusion that Stonehenge is a work of post-Roman time. The labour of collecting and transporting these huge masses must have been great, but nothing as compared to the fitting and fixing of them, which is very complex. Each upright has been reduced into the shape of a round *tenon* at top, to match with a round *mortice*-hole in the impost; besides which, the lower end of each upright has been worked with a lateral projection to bite the earth underground, like an ordinary post for a wooden gate; then, being placed in a prepared hole, the cavity has been filled in with rubble. Further, all the imposts round the outer circle, when complete, fitted closely together, each one being jointed or grooved into its neighbour by the process called *matched lining*; the

rough, weather-worn outline of this dovetailing may still be perceived. I cannot believe that the rude Celts whom Caesar found here could have done this; they may have chipped flints and rounded celtis, but if they could have dealt thus with huge blocks of stone, they would have had stone habitations, for the material is plentiful; but Caesar saw none such.

4. Stonehenge is therefore clearly within the historical era, and, as I think, was erected for a MEMORIAL, the object being to produce a conspicuous mark in the landscape, at a particular spot. The first we know of it is quoted from Nennius, in the 'Eulogium Britannie,' who, though sufficiently fabulous in other things, ascribes Stonehenge to the fifth century A.D. Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote three or five hundred years later, partly confirms this conjecture. Moreover, when Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, excavated the area in 1620, he brought to light some Roman remains.

5. Viewing Stonehenge as comparatively modern, I consider Avebury is greatly older, and that its existence has most probably suggested the idea that we see carried out at Stonehenge. The latter has now about 95 blocks left; Avebury, so far as I could ascertain, only 25, and has no evidence of the use of imposts.

Although Stonehenge is mentioned so frequently and so copiously by our early chroniclers, history is silent as to Avebury. The antiquary, old gossiping Aubrey, is the first writer who describes it. Why is this? Story, bless you, I believe there is none to tell! Aubrey, in 1648, found 63 stones; Stukeley, in 1743, describes 29. The imagination that can magnify this trivial quantity into 650, without any evidence whatever, is bold, but dangerous. I decline to believe in circles or avenues. The whole district teems with these stones. Take an area of four or five miles, and we may count them by thousands; but there is no proof that any vast quantity was ever concentrated at Avebury. As they are now found, they were evidently dispersed or deposited by a natural process. The line may be traced southward, from Marlborough Downs, along a sloping valley which crosses the regular coach-road about Fyfield. Down the Lockridge, towards Alton, there they lie—called grey wethers at one place, large stones at other places. At Linchet's, otherwise Clatford Bottom, we have the Devil's Den: a cromlech, apparently. They have been forced along this route by the agency of water or ice, and appear to consist of primary rock and a soft oolithic sandstone that crumbles into dust. Finding them so freely scattered in the immediate neighbourhood, I infer that those found at Avebury have been lodged there as a freak of Nature. Accordingly, I look upon their dens, serpent avenues, charmed circles, and high altars as just so many myths. That Avebury was entrenched at an early period, and inhabited by primitive Britons, seems very clear. Their rude imaginations may have prompted them, from lack of knowledge, to venerate—yea, to worship—these huge fantastic blocks, weather-worn into all sorts of queer shapes, placed there by a power which they could not divine, and thus found in possession of the land before them-selves.

A. HALL.

## OUT OF THE BEATEN TRACK.

Primiero.

A few words on certain local characteristics may perhaps find a place here before I quit Agordo. One is, chimneys. Wherever I have been in this region I have seen ornamental chimneys, even on houses that look hardly fit to live in; and this little town offers an instructive study of the smoke-vents. They do not stick out of the roofs, ugly excrescences, as chimneys do in England, but are placed with regard to architectural effect, and are really harmonious. Some of our builders might come here and learn a useful lesson, and if they would only build on English houses such chimneys as adorn the palazzo here, the sky-lines of our streets would not be so unpleasant to look at as they are at present. These chimneys (if they can be described without a diagram) have a low square base supporting a round shaft with a machicolated cornice which is capped and overhung by a conical roof

of the bent tiles so common in this country, the whole terminating in a finial. More picturesque chimneys I never saw.

The gardens of the palazzo, to a sight of which I was invited by the Count's brother, are laid out in a style that would befit a nobleman's residence if the same neglect that pervades the one were not so apparent in the other. A row of statues, seen from the house, stands across the end, and statues flank the principal paths; but they are so weather-worn, pitted, and stained, that you wonder why they are left to stand unless it be to confirm by their woe-be-gone appearance your opinion that outdoor sculpture is a mistake. Statues never look so well as when they form part of architecture. The garden paths are laid with small pebbles, as unpleasant to walk on as sea-side shingle, the grass plots are rough, coarse and wild, yet here among the mountains if anywhere it ought to be possible to have lawns to rival such as English gardeners take pride in. At one side a grassy avenue screened by hazel—pleasant on a hot day—runs the whole length of the garden, leading to a sunk terrace on the brink of a torrent which falls into the Cordevole. Here are vines, and peach, plum, and mulberry trees, and the Signore, plucking a handful of fruit, offered it to me with an apology for its hardness. The mulberries were juicy and palatable, but the peaches and plums were hard, as was to be expected in a garden two thousand feet above the sea. I kept them in my pocket till the next day, and then found them refreshing on the hot mountain path.

I saw three women and a man working in the garden, and a number of serving-men and serving-maids about the rear of the house; more than enough I thought to keep the whole place neat and proper, if they had but proper oversight. It reminded me of what I had seen in Ireland. As we returned to the green I asked the Signore what he did with himself in the winter when it was too dark and cold to play at bowls in the evenings. Winter, he answered, was his busy time, for then he had to attend to the transport and selling of the timber cut down in the large forests belonging to the Count.

Perhaps if a house were called a house and not a palazzo, one's imagination or expectations would not be quickened into excitement by thinking of it. Many a simple-minded Englishman suffers disappointment in Italy through this use of a term which to him suggests something palatial, especially in that dismal and disappointing city—Venice. Translate palazzo into big house, and imagination will not anticipate surprises.

How does Agordo live? Besides its own local trade, it has two manufactures—chairs and chocolate. Its chairs, rush-seated, are sold at a franc apiece in all the country round about. Wages must be small. The pay of a miner is six francs a week.

Another characteristic of this region is the good looks generally of the women. Although many of them have large and somewhat projecting teeth, which are much exposed, owing, as may be imagined, to habitual screwing up of the upper lip when looking against the sun in their daily walks up and down the hills, their expression is pleasing and animated. Contrasted with the women over most parts of Switzerland and in the valleys of Piedmont, they are beauties: a fact which adds to the traveller's enjoyment of mountaineering, and the more so as it is not neutralized by the sight of *gotre*. I saw but one instance of that ugly malady.

The children, especially the little girls, are charming. Not yet tanned by exposure to the sun, nor bent by the carrying of heavy burdens, their faces beam with such an expression of gladness and innocence, that he would be a churlish traveller who did not stop frequently to pat their cheeks and try to amuse them with childish talk. An artist from Vienna, sojourning some weeks at the hotel, told me that in all his travels he had never met with so many good figure-subjects for sketches and drawings as in this neighbourhood. He walked up to Caprile yesterday, and came back with a portfolio full of characteristic drawings of the natives, small and great, which with ready pencil he had taken on the way. Transferred to canvas, some of those blithesome faces will appear in next year's Art Exhibition in Vienna. 1

Most of the women wear large gold drop-earrings, which explains why it is that one sees *orefice* (goldsmith) written on a house-front in villages which seem too poor to maintain a shop of any kind. Even among the men there are many who sport the dangling ornaments. You may see rings, too, in the ears of the copper-miners, looking doubly bright against their smudged and swarthy skin.

An Englishman who feels very patriotic must glow with pride when on his travels at seeing signs of British trade wherever he goes. Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits meet his eye, even in mountain villages; English crockery and cutlery are to be had in all the towns. At Trieste, I ate my supper off a blue Staffordshire plate, adorned with a landscape which in bygone days used to excite my boyish admiration. "Tis English," said the waiter, seeing me look at it with retrospective curiosity. "Aberdeen" may be read on insurance plates on the fronts of houses in the Engadine. And here, in Agordo, hanging by the side of the *Orarie generale* of the railways of *Alta Italia*, under the arcade of the hotel, is a board covered with cards and advertisements, among which I saw "Ask for Liebig's Extract of Meat,"—"Cording's Waterproofs,"—"People's Edition of the Waverley Novels," printed on tartan—and "Mr. Miles's World-famed 16s. Trousers." How did these announcements find their way here? Did some weatherbound tourist bring them here between the leaves of his guide-book, and stick them up in fun?

From Agordo to Primiero was my next stage. For half a mile the way is on the road to Caprile, affording opportunity for a last view of the long saw-like summit of the Marmolata before, turning to the left, you begin to ascend the lower slopes of Monte Agner. Pleasant as an English lane is the rough track by which, ere long, you reach an elevation whence Agordo and its mountain guard are finely seen. There, far below, lies the little town, with its green, its houses, its arcades, fountain and people diminished by distance and the magnitude of the surrounding hills. To the rear are the Frammont, Monte Piacedel, and other summits that look into the Val di Zoldo; southwards are peaks and sierras that melt away into the soft summer haze, while opposite the two mighty buttresses of the Palle di San Lucano rise hard in outline and defiant of aspect, dwarfing everything in their vicinity. Two or three times during the ascent does this grand prospect open ere it is finally hidden by intervening ground.

The track mounts through patches of cultivation, shaded by fir, ash or beech, to Voltago, a mountain village, and on to Frassene, where the lively mill-clack mingles with the chatter of women washing at the adjacent fountain. Then hazel bordering each side, and thickly hung with nuts, forms a pretty lane, which overlooks leagues of field, wood and pasture, where men and women are busy mowing the second crop. To the hazel succeed rough stone fences with tufts of the graceful *Asplenium trichomanes* growing from every crevice; but not to be compared for beauty and luxuriance with the fences bearing the same fern in Dent Dale, that picturesque corner of Yorkshire. Simeone, my porter, however indifferent to beauty, cuts into by-paths which shorten the distance at every opportunity. Moreover, the day being hot, he prefers shade to sunshine; but there are slopes where the glare must be borne, and where the Agordo plums prove very refreshing to the two panting wayfarers.

Gosaldo is an important-looking village, with an *osteria* where the wine is very dear, a new church and a post-office, and the tower of its old church, which has been pulled down, standing beacon-like on a height. Such a comely, well-fed and cheerful-looking priest as the priest of Gosaldo I never saw before. His expression, so self-satisfied, seemed to me that of a divine who has expelled all wickedness from his parish, and goes about rejoicing in goodness. If he did not take as companion a little dog, which barks itself frantic at sight of a stranger, the effect of his exemplary appearance would be enhanced.

Another hot climb through park-like scenery brought us to a turf table-land, and the summit—Passo della Cereda—at a height of 4,503 feet. Deep down on the left are seen the quicksilver

mines of Val Imperina—an ugly, barren-looking patch on the steep slopes where wood and rock diversify the surface. Here we pass from Venetia into Tyrol, and come presently to a Custom House, where the soldier on duty says he does not believe my bag contains anything contraband, but that, having no discretion, he must look into it. Very tender and brief was his examination. I wondered whether he was equally tender with the dozen heavily-laden pack-horses that were waiting to be passed.

It was trying to quit the springy turf for a descending track which became more and more stony, and seemed otherwise unpromising. A few peaks and ridges came in sight between the firs, but gazing into the distance was hindered by the imperious necessity for looking to one's footsteps, so that the effect produced by the sudden appearance of a ruined castle on a tall pinnacle of rock is somewhat injured. It is the Castle of La Pietra, and very striking does it look on its lofty perch. With wings you might fly up to it and enjoy a prospect that would turn you dizzy, if looked at from the angle of the walls. By no other means could it be entered; and why a castle was ever built on such an inaccessible height will perhaps remain a puzzle as long as the ruin hangs together.

Here we enter the Val di Canale; and while trudging down the painfully-stony track, we can see a landscape which has romantic features, frowned down upon by an array of summits that lift themselves high into the blue above the aspiring firs, while from beneath rises the roar of rushing water. Clearly our morrow's walk will not lack interest. And there is a view too down into the Valley of the Chiamone, where lies Primiero amid flower-gardens, and orchards, and vines, and fields of maize. What a relief it is to step from the stones to a good road which, passing through the thriving-looking village of Tonadigo, brings us to Primiero, where the Aquila Nera, kept by Bonetti Moro, offers clean quarters and friendly entertainment.

W. W.

#### AMERICAN FIXINGS.

Washington, October 25, 1869.

THE impeding Roman Council, the Ritualistic demonstrations in the Episcopal Church, both in England and America, and the arrival on our shores of Father Hyacinthe, are creating a prodigious sensation in the religious world. The late barefooted Carmelite is to-day the most famous man in this country. His rooms, at one of the leading hotels in New York, have been thronged with men and women anxious to pay their respects and have a look at the lion of the hour; the papers are calling him the worthy successor of Luther and Huss and Fénelon; and a translation of his *Notre Dame* sermons will appear in a volume just as soon as the types can do their duty. In the mean time, the priest declares that he has not quitted the Roman Catholic Church; but has "broken only with the tyranny in that Church." And the photographers are selling his portrait by the thousand.

The American Government has recently been receiving the mineral called mica from several new localities in the new territories where it is found in great abundance; and important experiments have been made for the purpose of transforming this article into brocades or bronze colours, whereby a new field is opened to the utilization of this mineral. The experiments have been eminently successful. New developments have also been made in New York City, whereby manganese is to bear an important part in the production of oxygen on a large scale; and the fact is interesting, in view of the recent discovery, in immense quantities, of this important mineral. A few weeks ago a lump of virgin gold, valued at 180 dollars, was found in an open field within ten miles of this city. It was picked up by a boy to throw at a cow, when he was attracted by its weight, and carried it to his mother. Since that time the speculators have been ravaging the country,—hope springing "eternal in the human breast."

In the way of scientific novelties, I send you the following. A loom is now on exhibition in New

York, which is capable of weaving cloth 6½ yards in width; also, a centrifugal pump, which has the power of raising, in one minute, not less than 25,000 gallons of water. From the granite quarries of Monson, in Massachusetts, there was recently taken a slab, 350 feet in length, 11 feet wide and 4 feet thick, measuring altogether 15,400 cubic feet, and weighing 1,283½ tons. In this connexion, I may add that there has just been organized in New York what is called a "Liberal Club," the object of which is to disseminate the knowledge which the progress of scientific research is daily adding to the information of the race, particularly in the branches of literature, positive science and social economy. At its first regular meeting, an essay was read, by Dr. Adolph Ott, on the "Book Trade and Literature of Rome during the First Century."

One of our Congress-men, Mr. S. S. Cox, lately returned from an extensive tour in Europe, and will soon publish an account of it in one volume. His first effort in that line was entitled 'The Buckeye Abroad,' and its ability leads us to anticipate a treat in his new venture. The brotherhood of legislators to which he belongs numbers 317, and yet out of the whole lot I can only recall four who are recognized as authoress: viz., Mr. Cox, just mentioned; W. G. Brownlow, an eccentric ex-clergyman and political editor; Henry Wilson, a writer on public affairs; and Charles Sumner, the celebrated and accomplished scholar. Of these four, two are from the much-abused State of Massachusetts; and one of the best books on ancient history which ever emanated from an American was recently published by a lately-retired Massachusetts Congressman, Mr. J. D. Baldwin. This latter production, entitled 'Prehistoric Nations,' has hardly yet found its way to the notice of European scholars; but, when it does, will certainly attract attention. The author has thrown his whole soul into the investigation of the history and influence of the ancient peoples of the world. The leading points which he attempts to demonstrate are, that the Cushites or Ethiopians were from Arabia instead of Africa; that they were the original civilization of South-Western Asia; and that the marks of their influence on human affairs may be traced from farther India to Norway. Mr. Baldwin writes with boldness, and has evidently devoted much time and research to the subject he has taken in hand.

At Midsummer, as you will doubtless remember, the Boston people inaugurated an immense musical fandango which they called a Peace Jubilee. The pipers having been paid, the Finance Committee have just furnished the public with the following figures:—Cost of building, \$131,000; money paid musicians, \$80,000; advertising, \$27,000; and cost of organ, \$3,000: total outlay, \$233,000. Total receipts, \$239,882, and the surplus, \$6,882. Peace has its victories as well as war; but this does not seem to have been one of them.

Of very new books, I have nothing to send you. Since Mr. Motley has thrown aside the pen of the author, and taken up that of a diplomat, there seems to have been a dearth of historical literature. The most important thing in that line comes to us from Mr. Benjamin J. Lossing, and is entitled 'The Field-Book of the War of 1812.' It is illustrated with several hundred wood-engravings, and the facts of history are so blended with the author's personal observations on the localities introduced, that the reader is carried along in a manner that is at once both entertaining and instructive. Many new facts are here recorded, and many localities explained, with pictures and diagrams, which cannot but be of use to such English writers as may have occasion to discuss the conflict of arms which occurred in this country between the years 1812 and 1815. Mr. Lossing is already known in England by his 'Illustrated Book of the Hudson,' and in this country he is considered a writer of very uncommon ability and usefulness. While gathering materials for this new production, he travelled more than 10,000 miles, his explorations ranging from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

L.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

Sir Henry Bulwer's 'Characters' is being prepared in a popular edition. There is even better news than this: Sir Henry is preparing a new series of these Characters. They will consist of Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel and M. Lafayette.

By the death of John Bruce, the 'Life of Prynne,' on which he was engaged, remains unfinished. The man and the subject were admirably suited to each other.

We have already stated that Sir Edward Creasy is bringing home a novel from Ceylon. Will it prove to be the 'Leon and Atalanta' of which some promise was made many years ago?

A collection of Mr. Disraeli's speeches, from the first one, in which he failed, yet predicted his future success, down to his latest delivery, is in preparation. It will be published in a popular form, under the editorship of Mr. J. F. Bulley.

'Cent. per Cent.; a Story written upon a Bill-Stamp,' is the title of Mr. B. Jerrold's new illustrated book. The work is intended not only for City readers, but for all interested in money matters.

Mr. Henry Green, whose knowledge of the emblem-writers few, if any, men can match, has in the press a work called 'Shakespeare and the Emblem-Writers,' which, either as a general gift-book or a book for scholars, is likely to take the lead of all works of the class. It will be superbly illustrated and (a greater attraction still) it will show how intimate Shakespeare himself must have been with both emblems and writers, and how his expressions may have been influenced by such intimacy.

A Dutch novel on an English subject, and of great repute in Holland, is about to appear in our language. It is one of those by the popular author, H. J. Schimmel: the title—'Mary Hollis: a Romance of the Days of Charles II. and William, Prince of Orange.'

The 'Autobiographic Recollections' of the late Prof. Pryme, of Cambridge, to which we referred last week, extend over a period of more than seventy years, and include many unrecorded anecdotes of eminent scholars, lawyers and divines; also, a description of the first reformed parliament and two subsequent, in which the Professor sat for Cambridge.

Col. Leslie, of Balquhain, has published, through Edmonston & Douglas, of Edinburgh, his 'Historical Records of the Family of Leslie, from 1067 to 1869,' in 3 vols. The Colonel does not profess to be an historian; but all historians will hold him in honour for the trouble he has taken in collecting the most authentic documents respecting a family once celebrated throughout Europe. The Colonel hopes "that some one more competent than himself may be induced to write a history of the family." If one member in every family of mark would follow Col. Leslie's example, we should have the noblest materials for our national and social history.

The 'Autobiography of Otto Corvin,' written in English by the author, and comprising incidents of adventure in all parts of the world, will be published in January by Mr. Bentley.

Sir John Lubbock's celebrated work 'Prehistoric Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages' (Williams & Norgate), has attained the well-deserved honour of a second edition. It exceeds the first edition in bulk by about a hundred pages. It also contains many new facts, and many of the old chapters have been almost re-written. The book ranks among the noblest works of the interesting and important class to which it belongs.

From the fourth edition of Dr. Bennett's 'Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean' (Churchill) we learn that Mentone has become Menton—menton postiche!

Mr. Flavell Edmunds has just placed at the disposal of all persons who like to know something more about localities than what they gain by looking at them, one of the most valuable of handbooks. Mr. Edmunds calls it 'Traces of History in the

names of Places' (Longmans); he appends thereto a vocabulary of the roots out of which names of places in England and Wales are formed. Mr. Joyce having given us a work on Irish names of places, we only want as good an illustration of Scottish names to render our knowledge complete. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of such works as Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Joyce have so carefully compiled.

The French work 'Les Saisons' has been used as the foundation of a book for young people called 'The Circle of the Year; or, Studies of Nature and Pictures of the Seasons' (Nimmo), by Mr. Davenport Adams. This gentleman says he has omitted much and revised more of the original text, to which, also, his "additions have been considerable." Not having the original before us, we can give no opinion as to the treatment to which the French text has been subjected.

Mr. Henry Holl—a name belonging to the drama, to literature, and to art—will read at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Tuesday, at 8 P.M. His programme contains nine pieces from the very foremost men among authors.

We recently noticed the popularity of Burns in America over other British poets. He is held in equal estimation in his *ain country*. The Rev. M. Hately Waddell, in his curious "Spiritual Biography of Burns," prefacing the superb Glasgow edition of the poet's works published by David Wilson, says that "Shakspeare and Homer together could not supply the place of Burns." Highly-pitched as this seems it is true, in the same sense as if we were to say that Versailles and the Pantheon could not supply the place of the Menai Bridge. One of the best monuments to Burns is to be found in this fine issue of his works from Glasgow.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, the poet, is so unwell with cerebral symptoms that literary labour has had to be entirely suspended, and is not likely to be soon resumed. He has been more or less unfit for active work for some years past,—a grievous misfortune to a professional man of letters.

As it is pleasant to know what foreigners think of us (when they think pleasantly of us), we are gratified to find a French critic, in the *Opinion National*, comparing our best actors and our scene-painters, in their adherence to copying nature, with Frith and Mulready, where "nothing is forgotten that can facilitate illusion, and everything is in close adherence to truth by means of a special and seductive realism." This is truer of the painters than of the players.

We are asked whence the author of 'Red as a Rose is She' derives the quaint title of her book. The words may be found in Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner.'

A pleasant bit of literary correspondence has recently occurred between such of the pensioners (actors and actresses) at the Dramatic College at Woking "who are able to walk to church" and the Curate, the Rev. Carter Moor. In a well-penned address, the players acknowledge the benefits of his ministration; and, in a graceful reply, the reverend gentleman expresses the deep gratification he enjoys at such a spontaneous testimony from the ladies and gentlemen of the College. Those who possess any Annals of the Stage will please to make a note of this on some fly-leaf. The incident should not be forgotten.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell writes:—

"11, Tregunter Road, Nov. 10.

"Consulting, the other day, the text of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' as it appears in the first folio edition of 1623, my eyes accidentally lighted on a minute peculiarity which I do not recollect to have seen noticed, but which will probably be interesting to many of your readers. At page 112, col. 2, in the first speech of Hero, there appeared, in the copy before me, a printer's space instead of the capital italic letter B, in the name of Beatrice. I have since examined seven other copies, and find that two of them have the space and the others the letter. The variation, trifling as it is, becomes interesting in regard to genuine volumes having the portrait,

as those in which the space occurs would also have the earlier impressions of the latter.

J. O. HALLIWELL."

There is proof of a pleasant community of literature between the Anglo-Saxons and the Greeks. The Archbishop of Argolis (Daniel Petroulias) has made Dr. M'Causland's 'Sermons in Stones' popular in the prelate's native country, by translating it into Modern Greek. It is dedicated to the Greek Christians in Manchester, among whom the translator once ministered.

Two French literary men have recently died, under somewhat similar circumstances. M. Forcade, a political and financial writer of great distinction, and M. Antony Deschamps, one of the chief literary supporters of Victor Hugo and the "romantic" school. Both writers had suffered from disorder of the brain.

Miracle Literature, if we may so call it, is about to busy itself (of course at Rome) on a charming incident. A re-captured runaway convict is about to be tried for evasion. His defence is, that having prayed to the Virgin, she sent an angel, by whom he was conducted out of the prison; and that the turnkeys are not to blame! It is supposed he will be acquitted, as conviction would be to deny miracles, the mediatory power of the Virgin, and the efficacy of prayer. We shall, probably, have an illustrated pamphlet on the matter.

A Correspondent states that, "respecting Bibles of the Carolingian period, three MSS. are confounded; these are: 1. The Bible of S. Calisto at Rome, still in the possession of the monks of that convent. In this is a large drawing representing Charles the Bald. 2. The Bible bought by the Trustees of the British Museum from M. Speyer-Passavant, perhaps written by Alcuin. 3. The Bible of the time of Charles the Bald, formerly in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, but now, I believe, in the Musée des Souverains at the Louvre. The convent of Prüm, though in the ancient kingdom of Lotharingia, was not in the modern Lorraine, but in the Eifel."

A. N."

We hear from Bohemia of the publication, by the venerable historiographer, Palacky, of a volume, in Latin, of documents which illustrate the life, character, doctrine and persecutions of John Huss, whose somewhat confused story is said to be there made simple, clear and intelligible.

The Homeward Mail announces the destruction by fire of a wing of the Emperor of China's palace which contained stores of books and of blocks for book-printing. The loss is serious. From its connexion with literature, it was one of the best-known buildings in the palace. Its name occurs on all books printed at the Emperor's charge for two centuries.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies by the Members WILL OPEN on MONDAY, November 29, at their Gallery, Pall Mall East. Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES in OIL—DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—THE EXHIBITION is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gas at dusk.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES, by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES, in Oil and Water Colours, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine.

JAMES W. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

MR. HENRY HOLL, Author of "The King's Mail," &c. &c., will READ SELECTIONS from the POETS and HUMOURISTS, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 16, at Eight o'clock precisely.—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Second ditto, 2s.; Back ditto, 1s.—Tickets at the Libraries and at the Doors.

THE MYSTERIES of UDOLPHO—Synopsis of the effects to be produced in this old stirring Romance, with the aid of the latest application of the Ghost Illusion; innumerable Spectres appear and disappear. Professor Pepper and Mr. Pleisher produce the startling novelty of Four Spirits emanating from One, and mysteriously returning to their "shadowy home." The President of the Royal Society is to be the principal deity. Mr. Boulton is thrown on the die, also representing the Castle Hall. Black Beetles crawl in the Dungeon Vanities. The Brothers Wardroper unfold the story.—At 8.30, SATURDAY EVENING, the 20th of November, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

## SCIENCE

## GEOLOGIZING IN NORTH TYNEDALE.

Bellingham, Nov. 4, 1869.

AFTER halting a short time at Wark, and perhaps making a little exploring expedition up one of the many picturesque streams which flow into the North Tyne near this place, and in most of which some very fine geological sections are to be found,—and after noting the green artificial mound at the entrance of the village, called the Mote Hill, which in the olden time was used as a place of meeting for public assemblies,—we may continue ascending the course of the main stream. Indeed, we must put our best foot forward if we wish to reach the head of North Tyne to-day, for the way is long and there is much to see.

As we advance it seems as if the trees, which will soon be quite rare objects in the landscape, were gathering all their strength for the last, so as to part from us with honour. Both shores are now beautifully wooded to the water's edge, and the few buildings to be seen on the banks are almost entirely hidden among the leaves. One of these, Lee Hall, we must stop and gaze at for a minute, for it is here that the scene of Hogg's story of 'The Long Pack' is laid—a tale dear to every Tynesider. Not far from this old-fashioned country-house rocks suddenly re-appear, massive beds of sandstone, powerfully disturbed and dipping at a high angle, rise out of the stream, contracting it for a while into a narrow gorge, through which the water rushes foaming into the tranquil pool below. This is the Devil's Leap, and, as is usually the case with places named after his Satanic Majesty, it is a very fine bit of scenery; and the effect of the view down the river—framed, as it were, by the upturned masses of rock—is exceedingly striking. After this, more wood sweeping down the high but now less abrupt slopes, and we soon reach Reedsmouth, where the wood on the right bank leaves the stream, and ends off in a high *mamelon* completely covered with trees, while that on the opposite shore is stopped by the arrival of the Redewater, the only considerable affluent received by our river during its course. The Rede is here nearly as wide as the North Tyne, but it is much more rapid, and has altogether more the appearance of a true mountain stream. The valley along the bottom of which it dashes over rocks and boulders is the famous Redesdale, so often heard of in Border history and in Border fiction. While we are standing on the flat of alluvium or haugh between the two rivers, we may not improbably hear every now and then a low thundering boom—this is possibly an eighteen-ton Armstrong gun, a 400-pounder, being tried at Sir William's ironstone quarries at Ridsdale, two or three miles up the valley of the Rede. These quarries, covering a large extent of ground, are a veritable earthly Paradise for the fossil hunter, for in the thick bed of shale whence the ironstone nodules are extracted shells, corals, corallines, crinoids, are to be had for the picking up. A great number of species, represented by beautifully-perfect specimens, may be collected on any of the shale heaps in an incredibly short time; but palaeontologists will be paleontologists, and as, if we once got there, we should never be able to leave the spot, we had better continue our march up Tynedale, and leave Redesdale for some future occasion.

Immediately opposite the mouth of the Redewater the North Tyne takes a sudden bend to the west, so that the valley of the former, joining the Tyne valley from the east, appears at a distance to be a continuation of it. A short walk along an uninteresting flat brings us to Bellingham, called a town by courtesy, or perhaps by virtue of its town hall. We cannot pass Bellingham (which we beg you will pronounce Bellin<sup>um</sup>) without going a little out of our way to see the sight of the place. Straight through the town, under a railway arch, through the ruins of some old ironworks, and we come to a well-kept footpath made purposely for the benefit of visitors to Hareshaw Linn, the sight in question. The path leads us into a narrow thickly-wooded dene along the bottom of which a little burn is tumbling noisily amid mosses and

ferns, over a most interesting geological section. The footpath is cunningly planned, and at sundry places, whence the most effective views are to be obtained, little wooden bridges are thrown over the stream,—now the path is cut out of the rock itself, and anon it winds along close to the water-side. As we thread our way up the lovely glen, waterfalls succeed each other rapidly, increasing in size and beauty until at last we reach the Linn itself. The view of this final waterfall has the great advantage of coming upon us unexpectedly: a sudden turn in the path accomplishes it. Instead of the densely wooded cleugh to which the last half-hour's walk has accustomed us, we come to a kind of circular clearing, walled in by vertical sandstone rocks of great height, richly coloured by the iron which they contain and harmonizing beautifully with the brilliant colours of the dying leaves; at the further end of this gorge the water falls in intercrossing streams from the bare treeless moor above, over the rock it is wearing down for ever, while on either side we have the measure of the work which the little burn has already done, in the great high overhanging crags which enclose the scene. We know of no better instance of the power of erosion possessed by even such a small stream as this one, nor of the immensity of time required for the effects of that power to become appreciable, than this deep cleft of Hareshaw Linn, which the rushing water is continually though imperceptibly deepening.

But we must hasten back to North Tyne, which we have left some time; and as we pass through Bellingham once more we must notice the church, one of the oldest in the county, which still retains its original stone roof—in this respect we believe this church to be unique in Northumberland.

As we continue up-stream on the opposite shore, the road takes us through the very picturesque and well-wooded park of Hesleyside, standing like an oasis in the desert of moorland by which it is surrounded on every side. Past this we walk on for miles with scarcely any change of scenery, long undulating scars of sandstone being the only features which relieve the eye from the monotonous but by no means unenjoyable expanse of heather. Occasionally, close to the river we are gladdened by thin lines of trees, but these are stunted and all their branches point out the direction of the prevailing wind in the most decided manner. Burns we have every now and then to cross; a few in pretty little cascades—but the general aspect of the country is everywhere the same. We pass two or three little villages: Tarset, with a grass-covered hill representing the site of an old castle; Thorneyburn and Falstone, but none of them claim special mention.

Further up we see running down the steep incline of the fells on the north flank of the valley a long tramway; this comes from the Plashett colliery, where one of the (geologically) oldest seams of coal in the carboniferous rocks is being worked. This coal is the thickest known in the Limestone series; for it should be mentioned that on our way up Tyne we have passed over the outcrops of a great number of less important seams, all, of course, above this one, some of which are or have been worked here and there.

As we proceed, North Tyne becomes narrower and narrower, and rapidly gives signs that we are nearing its source. Especially when we reach its junction with the Kielder burn can we notice its reduced size; for the burn is the bigger stream of the two, and when our river is seen minus the Kielder's water it has merely the appearance of a little brook. Between the fork made by the two streams stands Kielder Castle, the Duke of Northumberland's shooting box—quite a modern, and not very beautiful, structure, but placed in a most romantic situation. Three miles or so up the Kielder, however, once stood the ancient Kielder Castle where the great Colt or Cout of Kielder lived, the hero of the Border Ballads. It was here he took leave of his lady when he started on that fatal morning to hunt the stag in Liddisdale notwithstanding her prophetic misgivings. From a hill hard by we can follow his ride over the Fells into Scotland in the early morning mists, with his band of armed hunters, himself clad in magic armour

which no weapon could pierce, and with a bough of the rowan-tree in his casque. Far among the green hills to the west we can picture his arrival at the castle of the wicked enchanter, Soulis of Liddisdale, and how the spells of the latter could not work while the twig of mountain-ash was there; and, lastly, how his enchanted armour was of no avail when his wily foe held him under the stream of Liddellwater till his branch of rowan floated off, and he was left to die, miserably drowned. Tales like these abound of hundred of spots in the neighbourhood, for we are close to the boundary-line which divides us from Scotland, in the very centre of what was for centuries the fighting-ground of the Border chiefs of both sides; and this part of the country is an inexhaustible quarry of legendary lore.

A last mile or two over a flat moor—with Deadwater Fell and the great, massive Peel Fell, half-English half-Scotch, on our right, the North Tyne being now little more than a narrow drain—and we stand on the watershed itself where the North Tyne is no more. Along the line of water-parting there runs a rickety wire-fence—this it is which separates English from Scot.

In front of us, to the north-west, we have a vast expanse of round-topped, grass-covered hills, whose tame outlines in no way would lead one to suspect the highly-contorted nature of the beds (Silurian clay-slate) of which they are composed. On the outside all appears calm in the extreme, as if in mockery of the much-disturbed rocks lying beneath the thin coating of herbage.

To our left runs the Liddell in another "dale" full of historic, and, in this case, literary, associations.

Having thus followed the meanderings of North Tyne from its mouth to its fountain-head, we must take leave of it with the acknowledgment that we have done but scant justice to all it has to show along its course. If, however, what we have said thus hurriedly induces brothers of the hammer to come and see this most beautiful river for themselves, we shall have fully attained our purpose.

G. A. L.

## INFLUENCE OF WOODLANDS ON CLIMATE.

ANOTHER instance (if another be wanted) of the influence of forests or woodlands on rainfall, and consequently on climate, has made itself felt in Australia. In many districts the trees have been so wastefully cut down, that since 1863 the quantity of rain has gradually diminished from 37 inches in the year to 17 inches in 1868. Up to July of the present year—a period which includes two of the wettest months of the season—the fall amounted to 11 inches only. In the colony of Victoria the deficiency of moisture has become so serious, that the Government has appointed an Inspector of Forests, whose duty will be to prevent the destruction of existing forests, and establish nurseries of young trees in favourable situations. By this means the beauty and fertility of the country may be renewed and increased, and the climate rendered more agreeable than at present. We mentioned some time ago that Dr. Mueller, the Government botanist, had shown that individual settlers could do much towards giving the country a wooded character by dropping seeds of the Eucalyptus into cracks in the ground at the commencement of the rainy season. If this advice be followed, and the Government measures succeed, meteorologists of two generations hence will have interesting facts to record of the climate of Victoria.

## SOCIETIES.

THESE learned bodies are now, for the most part, in full operation. We venture to remind the various members that, just a hundred years ago, a gentleman read before the Royal Society a paper, in Latin, on Volcanoes. He was a German, and then held a place of trust in the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel. His name was Raspe. He and Horace Walpole corresponded; but Mr. P. Cunningham, who was merciless in lauding the ignorance of others, had not the remotest idea who Mr. Raspe was. In the course of the reading of the paper before the Royal Society, the German gentleman used these words: "Tenebris vera historiarum,

que maximam antiqui orbis partem premunt, ad tabulas novas fingendas, meo quidem iudicio abuti non licet, nisi forte de quibuscumque historie et orbis terris incognitis impunè mentiri licet." In themselves, the words are not of any especial significance; they become important, however, when we remember that he who used them was no other than the author, subsequently, of 'Baron Munchausen'! In that work he used the privilege "impunè mentiri" with wonderful effect. In honour, we suppose, of the centenary, Messrs. Cassell & Co. have issued, or re-issued, an edition of the wonderful traveller's 'Adventures,' in which Baron Munchausen has the advantage of Gustave Doré for an illustrator. The book commands itself to the Royal Society, before which body the author lectured a century ago; and every possessor of the volume should write on the fly-leaf the extract which we have quoted above.

**ROYAL.**—The Royal Society open their session next Thursday, November 18th. We understand that at the first or second meeting a preliminary Report will be read of the recent exploration of the deep sea by Dr. Carpenter, Prof. Wyville Thomson and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, conducted on board H.M.S. Porcupine.—The Council, in fulfilment of the conditions of the statutes regarding the new governing body of Eton School and of Westminster School, by which they are to nominate a member for each, have nominated Prof. G. G. Stokes Sec. R.S. for Eton, and Mr. W. Spottiswoode for Westminster. These nominations cannot fail to give satisfaction to all concerned, and we may be sure that if science is to form part of the future curriculum of either school it will be worthily prescribed by the two gentlemen above named. The Lord Chief Justice also is empowered to nominate a member to each of the above governing bodies.—We understand that the Council are also to nominate a member for each governing body of Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester and Shrewsbury Schools.—At the last meeting of the Council Mr. Martin Tupper and Mr. Alfred Tennyson were elected Commissioners on the Council of Education for Eton and Westminster Schools, on account of their great scientific and literary attainments.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—The first meeting for the present season took place on Monday, at the Royal Institution. Sir Roderick Murchison was in the chair, and he had a crowded assembly before and about him. In his address, Sir Roderick expressed his belief that Livingstone would soon be among them, with details of his adventures in a country hitherto untraversed by the white man. The distinguished traveller would enlighten us respecting the configuration of Lake Tanganyika, and also as to the main watershed to the south of it. Whether the chain of lakes which he had discovered, after feeding or flanking Lake Tanganyika, constitutes the ultimate sources of the Nile, could only be a conjecture so long as no traveller had observed the connexion between the northern end of Tanganyika and Lake Albert Nyanza of Baker, which is very far distant from the southern lake of Livingstone. This point would be determined by the great traveller, who appears to have touched at Ujiji, and received supplies and despatches so long waiting for him.—The Secretary then read an extract from a letter addressed by Livingstone to Dr. Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, dated July 8, 1868, near Lake Bangweolo, in which writes Livingstone "I may say I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 and 12 degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them." In a second letter addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, from near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868, Livingstone repeats his belief, but he adds, "Aware that others have been mistaken, and laying no claim to infallibility, I do not yet speak very positively, particularly of the west and north-west of Tanganyika, because these have not yet come under my observation." Livingstone then proceeds to show that the springs of the Nile have hitherto been searched for very much too far

to the north. They rise, he thinks, some 400 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Nyanza, and, indeed, south of all the lakes except Bangweolo. After giving a detailed account of his adventures, Livingstone adds, "Always something new from Africa; a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them—a whole district can stand a siege in them; the 'writings' therein I have been told by some of the people are on wings of animals, and not letters. Of course I should have gone to see them. They are said to be very dark, well-made." Sir Roderick Murchison then announced the following letter, which is a good résumé of Livingstone's more fully detailed accounts:—

"Zanzibar, Sept. 7, 1869.

"Sir.—The chief point of geographical interest in the present letter of Dr. Livingstone, is the statement that the Sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Cazembe is situated, and lying to the south of Tanganyika, between 10 and 12 degrees of south latitude. The town of Cazembe, from which Dr. Livingstone's previous letters (December, 1867) were dated, has been already visited, and described by the Portuguese missions. It is situated on the shores of one of a chain of lakes that flow northwards. The Chambere, having collected by many streams the waters of the northern slope of the damp, elevated plains, flows to join Lake Bangweolo. This again is connected with Lake Moero by the Loapula, on whose banks the town of Cazembe is built. Moero is in its turn drained by the Lulabu into another lake, named Ulenge, and here exploration ends. Natives have told Dr. Livingstone that Ulenge is an island-studded lake from whose waters join the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, whose eastern slope is drained by the Chambere. This united stream some say enters the Tanganyika, and thence by the Loanda into Lake Chowambe; but Dr. Livingstone's informants are not unanimous, and some assert that the Lufira passes to the west of Tanganyika, and so to the Lake Chowambe, which Dr. Livingstone thinks is the same as the Albert Nyanza of Sir S. Baker. In fact, the interest of the journey centres in the southern connexions of the Albert Nyanza; and Arab traders generally agree in thinking that a water communication does exist between that and the Tanganyika; but I have not met with any one who professes to have traced out this communication. From Arabs who visit Cazembe, I learn that the lakes now described by Dr. Livingstone are of considerable size—probably from five to ten days' march in length, and, like Nyassa, Tanganyika, and the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which during the rainy season become flooded, so that caravans march for days through water knee-deep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. The country abounds with large game and domestic cattle, while the climate is spoken of as not unhealthy, and is certainly a contrast to the Zanzibar coast, if we may judge from the tanned, healthy traders who return. (Signed) JOHN KIRK.

To C. Gonine,  
Secretary to the Government, Bombay."

Capt. S. Osborne, R.N., thought Dr. Livingstone and Sir S. Baker would meet, and said it would be a great day when they did.—Sir R. Murchison said that when the great problem was solved, Dr. Livingstone on his return would experience such a reception as had been seldom seen. He announced that Mr. Chandless was prosecuting his inquiries as to the sources of the Amazon River and its affluents. In the course of discussion, it was said that the Arab traders who brought Livingstone's letters to Zanzibar excited the envy and admiration of the shallow European residents of the coast, by their ruddy and robust appearance. They mentioned that the Doctor had been in delicate health, but at the time of their departure he had recovered his stamina, and was full of hope.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—The opening meeting will take place on Thursday the 18th inst.—

A paper will be read, by Dr. Thurnam, 'On Ancient British Barrows (Round),' in continuation of a series of papers on the same subject already laid before the society by the same gentleman.—During the recess a Catalogue of the books on Pageantry, bequeathed by the late Mr. Fairholme, has been prepared and passed through the press by Mr. C. Knight Watson, the Secretary, and has been issued to all the Fellows. Mr. Knight Watson has also prepared a MS. Catalogue of the large and valuable collection of books bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. Ashpitel. They now form "the Ashpitel Collection" in the library.—The Director, Mr. Charles Pervel, during his short tenure of office, brought out three Parts of *Archæologia*. The *Proceedings* are also out as far as the end of March, 1869.—The subjects of papers to be read at the evening meetings are announced not only in this journal, but also in the *Times* of the previous Tuesdays.

**LINNEAN.**—Nov. 4.—George Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Charles Lamberton was elected a Fellow.—Mr. W. G. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Cantharellus carbonarius*, a new British fungus, discovered by him on burnt earth and charcoal heaps, in Epping Forest.—The following papers were read: 'Notes on some Brazilian Plants from the Neighbourhood of Campinas,' by Senhor Joaquim Correa de Melo; in a letter to the President (translated from the Portuguese),—'Note on two Plants (*Althea Ludwigii* and *Cystanche tubulosa*), new to the Peninsula of India,' by Mr. N. A. Dalzell,—and 'On the Occurrence of *Astrorix illuminator*, or a closely-allied Insect, near Buenos Ayres,' by Mr. Roland Trimen.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—Nov. 1.—Mr. H. W. Bates, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were proposed for election: MM. Gustave Emerich, of Pesth, Charles Oberthür, of Rennes, L'Abbé De Marseul, of Paris, and Edward M. Janssen, of Chontales, as Foreign Members; Messrs. D. J. French, C. G. Webdale, W. Arnold Lewis, J. C. Melville, Howard Vaughan, and Capt. Lang, as Ordinary Members; and Messrs. S. J. Barnes, N. E. Brown, Oliver E. Janssen, W. H. Pearson and W. D. Robinson, as Annual Subscribers.—Mr. Janssen exhibited, on behalf of Dr. Power, eight species of Coleoptera new to the British list: *Triarthron Mackrelia*, captured at Esher in July, 1869 (also by Mr. Oliver Janssen, at Shirley, in August); *Sylvanus similis*, also from Esher; *Nipitus gonospermis*, from the Orkneys, captured by Mr. J. B. Syme; *Bruchus lentis*, from Birch Wood and Gravesend; *B. nigripes*, from Brighton; *B. nubilus*, from Surbiton and Gravesend; *B. canus*, from Gravesend; and *Phratora cavifrons*, taken in June at Esher, Cowley and Darenth, on poplars.—Mr. Frederick Smith exhibited *Meloe rugosus*, a species which has not been captured for the last thirty years, of which he found a couple of dozen specimens in October, near Southend, crawling about amongst the roots of grass growing near the nest of an *Anthophora*, upon which bee this, like other species of *Meloe*, is parasitic.—Mr. Grut exhibited some Coleoptera captured by M. T. Deyrolle, near Trebizonde, including four new species of *Carabus*: *C. robustus*, *C. ponticus*, *C. Theophili* and *C. Gilnickii*.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited the transformations of *Mantipa pagana*, which is parasitic in the nest of a spider (*Lycosa*).—Mr. Albert Müller exhibited a collection of galls, including two kinds of exrescence on the stalk of the maple leaf—one formed by a Dipterous insect, the other being a red, solid, thorn-like exrescence, of which a series extended along the petiole; the latter was attributed conjecturally to the *Acarus aceris*, which forms the well-known pear-shaped red gall on the leaves of maple-trees.—Mr. Cutler (who was present as a visitor) exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Christopher Ward, a number of butterflies, of which the most interesting were the female of *Ornithoptera Brookeana*, from Borneo, and a specimen of *Papilio Antimachus*, captured about 150 or 200 miles inland from Old Calabar: the only example hitherto known of this gigantic and remarkable butterfly was collected by Smeath-

man a century ago, was figured both by Drury and Donovan, and, finally, was taken with Drury's collection to Australia by the late Mr. Macleay.—Mr. Wormald exhibited some butterflies, sent from Shanghai by Mr. Pryer, including *Argynnis Midas*, and a species of *Anthocaris* with falcate wings, apparently identical with the Japanese *A. scolymus*.

Mr. Dunning exhibited five specimens of *Bombycidae*, sent from Shanghai by Mr. Holdsworth, and read a description by that gentleman of the larva, from a batch of which all five were reared; the moths had been compared by Mr. F. Moore with the types in the British Museum, described in Mr. Walker's catalogue of *Lepidoptera heterocera*, and of the five specimens three were referred to *Eona punctata*, one to *Lasiocampa remata*, and one to *Lebeda hebes*, which raised the question whether there was an error in Mr. Holdsworth's observations, or whether a single species had been simultaneously described by the same author under three different names, and referred to three different genera.—The President exhibited a coloured drawing, sent to him by Mr. Birchall, of a large larva, doubtless a *Chorocampa*, found in New Granada, on the trunk of an Avocado pear-tree, and remarkable for its close simulation of the appearance of one of the most poisonous snakes of the country, a large pupillate spot on either side of the head representing the eye of a snake.—Prof. Westwood read a communication from Prof. Stål, giving particulars respecting all the entomological collections in Stockholm, Upsala and Lund, which contain the typical specimens of Swedish authors. And a paper by Mr. W. F. Kirby, 'On the Diurnal Lepidoptera described in Gmelin's edition of the *Systema Naturae*', was read by the Secretary.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Nov. 9.—After some remarks on Stonehenge, by Col. Lane Fox, a paper was read by Mr. C. T. Gardner, 'On the Chinese Race; their Language, Government, Social Institutions and Religion.' The leading idea running through this paper was that the Chinese, whilst most tenacious of their ancient forms, have nevertheless been able to adapt these forms to the exigencies of modern society. If the ideographic be regarded as the most ancient form of writing, then the Chinese have preserved, in their present language, a style more ancient than that of any Egyptian hieroglyphics extant; and yet no language possesses a greater power of expressing new ideas, or of coining new words for the purposes of modern science. In theory, the Chinese government is perfectly patriarchal, and yet is found suitable to the rule of a population of four hundred millions! The religion, too, is of the most ancient character; its chief principles being the worship of ancestors and the deification of heroes.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Nov. 2.—W. H. Black, Esq. in the chair.—The communication from Dr. Livingstone that he had found what he believed "to be the sources of the Nile, between 10° and 12° south (latitude), or nearly the position assigned to them by Ptolemy," was received with much satisfaction, and the passages in the Greek text of Ptolemy's geography, relative to "the mountains of the moon," from which the lakes "of the Nile receive the snows," twice placed by him in 12° south latitude, were read; and the old traditional maps, exhibiting a mountain range of about 10° of east longitude in extent, with streams running northward into two lakes (as published in the Amsterdam edition of 1605), were compared therewith. Mr. Black described the results of his own recent application of the symbolic and mathematic teaching of the great Pyramid to the geometric geography of Africa, stating the full conformity of that monument to the geodetic laws and uses of other uninscribed megalithic monuments, in Asia and Europe, which has been erroneously assigned to religious and superstitious purposes. He promised to illustrate the subject further, and to demonstrate by diagrams the results now verbally described at a future meeting of the society.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 9.—Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory was in the chair.—The President made some observations on allega-

tions made by the Indian Government to the effect that in the civil engineering profession in England, it was a practice for civil engineers employed by public companies and otherwise, to receive, in addition to their salaries, commission on contracts given out, or stores and materials ordered or inspected by them, and other like pecuniary considerations for services done, or intended to be done, which were considered legitimate sources of emolument. The Council, the Chairman said, had denied the charge, and had required the Government of India to cause the scandalous statement to be withdrawn. The Duke of Argyll promised to investigate the case, and declared that "he regards with implicit confidence the indignant repudiation by the Institution of any recognition of the practice referred to in the notification." The Council forwarded their protest to the Governor General of India.

YORKSHIRE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the West Riding of Yorkshire Geological Society, at Pontefract, last week (Lord Houghton in the chair), the Rev. F. Scott Surtees read a paper 'On the Ancient Battle-Fields in the Southern Parts of North-Humber-land.' Mr. Surtees maintained that the battle which preceded that of Hastings, viz., the battle of Stamford Bridge, on the Derwent (so called), was not fought there, but at Standing Flat Bridge, where the Roman road crossed the Went. The Castle built there, he said, was called Pontefract Castle in memory of the destruction of the bridge.—A local commentator on this theory remarks that the town seems to have been called *Ponfract*, before the castle existed, and that the first name of the latter was *Snoor* Castle.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—We make record here of the fact that the "Kilkenny Archaeological" has ceased to be local, and has become national. The results may be very valuable, provided the circumstances alluded to below be not the practice of Irish antiquaries. At the last meeting, Mr. Graves read a communication from Mr. J. Fitzgerald of Holycross, 'On the Ancient Irish Bronze Spear,' recently described by Col. Lane-Fox before the Society of Antiquaries of London. He stated that the spear-head with a gold ferrule, and only so much of a wooden handle as served to keep these objects together, were found, by a James O'Brien, at the draining off the water from Lough Gur. O'Brien presented them to Lord Guilamore, under whose directions his lordship's carpenter, Mulville, supplied the present handle from a piece of bog oak, found elsewhere; Lord Guilamore himself using the gold ferrule as an ornament for his watch-chain! Mr. Fitzgerald considered that the gold ferrule at present on the spear-handle was not the original. The chairman expressed a hope that the present gold ferrule may have been the original one, which Lord Guilamore had perhaps restored to its original use before his death!—This is delicate, but does not look well for Irish antiquities.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Entomological, 7.  
TUES. Engineering, 7.  
— On Further Experiments on Strength of Materials, Mr. C. J. Light.  
— Architecture.  
ROYAL ACADEMY, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. R. Partridge.  
TUES. Horticultural, 8.—General Meeting.  
— Anthropological, 8.—'Polygamy,' Mr. J. Campbell; 'Kafir Customs,' Mr. C. Hamilton.  
— Engineers, 8.—Public Works, Province of Canterbury, Mr. W. H. Gregory.  
— Statistical, 8.—President's Inaugural Address, Mr. W. Newmarch; 'Report on International Statistical Congress, 1863,' Mr. S. Brown.  
WED. Meteorological, 7.—'Lunar Influence on Rainfall,' Mr. C. Bloxam; 'Summer of 1868,' Mr. G. H. Fielding.  
— Literature, 8.—'Antiquities recently acquired by British Museum,' Mr. Vaux.  
THURS. Numismatic, 7.  
— Linnean, 8.—'Genus *Hydrolea*, with Three New Species,' Dr. A. A. Bennett.  
— Antiquities, 8.—'Ancient British Barrows (Round),' Dr. Thurnam.  
— Royal, 8.  
FRI. Philological, 8.

LECTURES TO WOMEN.—Prof. Huxley commenced his lectures to women at the South Kensington Museum on Tuesday last to a full audience of ladies. The Professor's first lecture was on Physiography: in the course of it, he described the Thames as it would present itself to a person passing over it in a balloon. He told the ladies that its

depth greatly varied. Further, the Professor, alluding to the ebb and flow, remarked that the river is shallowest at the end of the ebb, deepest at the end of the flood, tide. Also that about 115,000,000 cubic feet more water runs down than runs up, beneath London Bridge every day, the overplus going beyond Margate into the sea; and, moreover, that the Thames head, in Wiltshire, is 170 miles from London Bridge and 370 feet above the water of the Thames at that bridge. The water which ebbs and flows under London Bridge all comes from the Basin of the Thames, the area of which is 6,000 miles. The Basin of the Thames, he said, receives the water in the shape of rain, hail, snow or dew. The quantity received in the course of a year amounts to two and a half cubic miles, or would fill a cistern a mile square at the base and two and a half miles high. There were some other details which, like the preceding, were marked by the greatest simplicity. Thus, the water of the Thames is constantly circulating, and the agent of the circulation is the sun. Only a part of the water which falls on the Thames Basin reaches the sea by way of the river; the rest is evaporated into the atmosphere by the heat of the sun.

#### SCIENCE GOSSIP.

Christ's College, Cambridge, offers scholarships and exhibitions (in number from one to four, and in value from 30*l.* to 70*l.* a year, according to the number and merits of the candidate) for Natural Science. The examination will be on April the 5th, 1870, and will be open to any one, whether a member of Christ's College or not, provided his name is not on the books of any other college in Cambridge, and provided he is not of sufficient standing for B.A. It will be open, therefore, to all undergraduates of Oxford, and to non-collegiate students of Cambridge, as well as to all students who are not members of either university. The candidate may select for himself the subjects of examination, and must send in his name, &c., to the Master before March 29th. Further information may be obtained from the Rev. W. Gunson, tutor of the College.

At a meeting held at Leeds, for establishing a Yorkshire College of Science, several speakers connected with manufacture bore emphatic testimony to the necessity of such an institution, in order to put English managers and workmen on a level with those of other countries. It was the general opinion that Leeds is the most suitable site for such a college, on account of its central position and the variety of its manufactures.

Candidates from the various schools of the United Kingdom, for Commissions in the Army, will now have to show that they are tolerably well instructed in most things except a special military education, before they are likely to succeed. Great importance is attached to mathematics. Some Greek, but more Latin, with a knowledge, in perhaps still less degree, of French and German, history, natural sciences, drawing, and, what strangely seems to be least imperiously demanded, some power of writing English with clearness, are among the many present requirements, which will, doubtless, hereafter be extended.

"Cotton in England" bears a strange sound. At the annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester the occasion was marked by the exhibition of the fine cotton plants raised by Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart. Sir Thomas is very proud of his cotton plants, as proud as some are of their pines or their heaths, but with better cause. Sir Thomas is an experimental grower of cotton, and has given some valuable lessons. Another of our growers is Major Trevor Clark, of the ancient place of Welton, in Northamptonshire. His numerous and careful experiments on the hybridization of cotton have already borne good fruits in India and Turkey. The Silk Supply Association expects like success from promoting the culture of silk in London and other populous districts little likely to produce a large crop. The fact is, notwithstanding our unpropitious climate, there is a wide field for useful experiments and economical products. Few of itself can do but little, and the Economic

garden formed in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, was abandoned years ago. It is only by very numerous experiments carried on under various circumstances and by good observers that we can obtain the required results.

In a drug circular it is stated that the production of patchouli is large, and the price would be very low but that there is great difficulty in getting it shipped, as captains object to its strongly scenting the other cargo. It may be conceived how nice a tea shipment would turn out, which had been accompanied by patchouli.

It is said that with ether perfectly pure M. Léon Labb has recently succeeded in establishing local anaesthesia when performing otherwise very painful operations on patients.

The inaugural discourse on the re-opening of the University at Naples is to be delivered by Cav. Remigio del Gross, Professor of Meccanica Celeste; the subject to be 'Newton and Modern Astronomy.'

The Hellenic propagandists are in some concern about the diminution of Greek teaching in European Turkey. The Bulgarians insist on being taught their own language, the Roumans prefer French to modern Greek, and the Greek schools are shut up and the teachers driven home. Even in Thessaly the small Greek communities are being left with no choice but Bulgarian schools. In Albania, Greek teaching makes progress, and so it does among the inland Greeks of Asia Minor, whose language is Turkish.

Among the signs of the times in Turkey is the destination of the Court Astrologer. This functionary is still kept up, as well as the Sultan's dwarf; but besides having charge of the astronomical part of the Government Almanac he has now been sent to school, and turned to account as a member of the enlarged Council of Public Instruction.

#### FINE ARTS

##### TITIAN'S COUNTRY.

Marden Ash; Ongar, Essex, Nov. 8, 1860.

ON turning over my *Athenæums*, after some months' absence on the Continent, I opened upon the letter of "W. W.", dated from Agordo, August 28, and entitled 'Out of the Beaten Track.' I read with much interest this record of the impressions produced by dolomite scenery upon one whose signature revealed a well-known writer and traveller, especially as I had passed over the same ground myself this autumn. Perhaps I may be allowed a few words of comment, and to add an item or two respecting "Titian's country" gleaned during my last visit.

The admiration expressed by "W. W." for the defile of Landro, the pass of the Tre Sassi, and other scenes is accompanied by some depreciation of the gorge Sottoguda and the Canale di Agordo, for exaggerated descriptions of which he probably holds certain writers upon the dolomite country responsible. Differences of opinion on such matters may be expected, but apart from individual preferences, landscape grandeur depends so absolutely upon conditions of atmosphere, and of light and shade, that it is exceedingly difficult to estimate fairly the relative merits of different scenes, even after several visits. Last September I passed over the Gröden Jock on my way to Corfara, in company with a highly qualified observer of nature. The sun, slightly veiled by clouds, was fitfully illuminating the mysterious recesses of the Sella Spitz on the right, and throwing into hazy shadows its mighty buttresses and stupendous towers: my friend thought he had never seen anything approaching to it in grandeur; as he expressed it, he had "not imagined such things possible in nature." On reaching Caprile a record in the inn-book showed that a traveller had passed that way under very different circumstances and wholly unimpressed. I much regret that "W. W." when at Agordo, did not explore the neighbouring Valle di San Lucano, the surpassing scenery of which seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Ball. After more than one visit I am inclined to rank this valley as one of the most remarkable in all the dolomite region. The conditions I have alluded to must be

unfortunate indeed if the beholder is not awed by its wild sublimity. It would be seen to most advantage (coming from Caprile) by diverging at Cencenighe (where Signora Pezze's sister keeps a clean little inn) circling round to Gare's, and descending into it over the Gesurette Col. Scenery as little known, and perhaps quite as extraordinary, will be found also in the glens between Sexten and Auronzo.

But as to Titian. In the work upon Cadore which received kindly notice in your columns a few months ago, the frontispiece represents a romantic bridge, over which it is certain the Venetian army passed to the battle of Cadore, and which I have ventured to believe was the bridge depicted by Titian in his famous battle-piece. That bridge no longer exists. In the spring of this year while the book was in the press it fell, without warning, into the dizzy depths it had spanned so long. Coincident, however, with its disappearance its claims are disputed. Don Antonio Davia, the intelligent parish priest of Cadore, urges that Titian's bridge was one (only remembered now by the "oldest inhabitant") that once crossed a torrent on the old track between Valle and Tai, and close to the scene of action; while, as I understand, Signor Cavalcaselle is in favour of a third bridge, very finely situated, crossing the same stream lower down, near its junction with the Boita. In company with Davia I carefully examined the background anew with reference to this bridge question; and I may be allowed to state as the result, without entering into detail, that the last-named bridge seemed from various circumstances to be quite excluded from consideration; that the one advocated by Davia is too inconsistent with Titian's point of view to be accepted, as well as that it must always have been of small importance in the landscape; and that the recently-fallen bridge, although, as a friendly critic in the *Saturday Review* has intimated, it labours under some objections, yet upon the whole answers ideally better than any other to the bridge of Titian's picture, representing, as he did, not any one crisis of the battle, but its history,—its beginning, middle and end.

May I add a word upon the fresco believed to have been executed by Titian at eleven years of age, on the wall of his grandfather's house at Cadore. In the sketch I have given of it, an obscurity, affecting also the original, appears in the position of the kneeling boy's hands. Turning to the description of it in the 'Pittura Friulana' of Girolamo de Renaldis, I find, what at the time of writing 'Cadore' had somehow escaped me: that the boy is there spoken of as presenting a "tavoletta," or small picture, to the Madonna. This surely greatly strengthens the supposition that the boy was intended for the youthful Titian himself.

J. GILBERT.

#### FINE ARTS IN ITALY.

Naples, Oct. 25, 1860.

THE following intelligence will have an interest for lovers of Art who, during the coming season, may visit Naples. Few who visit the city are aware of the marvellously beautiful collection of works in the antique, belonging to Signor Castellani, and yet I know no place where the man of taste can find such gratification as in the midst of the multitude of beautiful objects which have been collected with great labour and discrimination. During the recent visit of Mr. Layard, whose name is honoured throughout Italy for the valuable and unceasing support he has extended to the Art of this country, greater publicity has been given to the collection of Signor Castellani; and I shall be doing good service, less to him than to visitors, by making it yet more generally known. The most precious objects consist of antique works in gold, so diverse and so exquisite in their workmanship, that to look upon them only "makes a man's mouth water." This portion of the collection was commenced by Signor Castellani's father, whose celebrity is known to every visitor to Rome, and whose reputation is so well sustained by his younger son. On the death of the father, the property was divided, and the subject of this notice took as his inheritance the precious works in gold of which I have spoken. But how to get them to Naples!

Signor Castellani, whose tendencies are far too liberal for the atmosphere of Rome, was and is an exile, and every effort was made to prevent so valuable a collection from being sent out of the Pontifical States; so far, indeed, that the Commander Visconti was charged to make an inventory of the articles. The removal was, however, effected through the influence of a friend of Italy, and is now offered to public view. Besides these precious objects, to which many have been added of rare beauty, since the flight of Signor Castellani from Rome, there are other and diverse objects of ancient art, amongst which may be named vases of every period and of great value; as also works in majolica of the Middle Ages, of the most finished execution. It is the great desire of Signor Castellani to attempt a revival of this art, now nearly lost, in Naples, where the workmen are remarkable for their artistic talent. The materials already exist, and Signor Castellani has often assured me that, with proper encouragement, several men who are now doomed to earn their daily bread by making pretty trifles for the foreigner, might be employed in the much higher work of reviving the beautiful art of majolica. Amongst these let me name Mollica, who keeps a small shop in Santa Lucia, and whose works in this way are well known. With the assistance of his son, Signor Castellani has already succeeded in obtaining the colours of the most beautiful productions of Urbino and Puglia, and everything promises well for the results of his efforts.

The fine summer weather which we have enjoyed so long has broken up, and we have had this week some fearful storms. On Monday or Tuesday the Bagno di Procida was struck by lightning, and two of the convicts were killed. On Saturday the parish church of Capri was so much injured by lightning that it can no longer be used for public service. The lightning, which, as spectators say, was perfectly blue, entered by the cupola, shivering the windows, cutting in half two columns by the high altar, and which support the cupola, breaking in pieces the beautiful marbles which once adorned the Palace of Tiberius, and which now form the pavement of the altar;—melting in its course votive offerings, as well as the metal by which Madonnas and Saints were surrounded. Immediately after the disaster those who entered the church describe it as having been full of not dust, but smoke, and, indeed, the walls in many directions have the appearance of having been burnt by fire.

I conclude this letter with announcing that a translation into Italian of 'The Spanish Student,' by Longfellow, has just been published by Signor Raffaele Cardamone, of Naples, and may be found at any of the booksellers'. I have not yet seen it, but the translation is spoken of by Italians with approbation, and may therefore be considered good.

H. W.

#### FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Committee of the Royal Academy, which has been entrusted with the office of forming an exhibition of works by the old masters which will probably open in the first week in January next, at the Royal Academy galleries in Burlington Gardens, has sought the assistance and counsel of the members generally, and begged them to indicate the whereabouts of pictures of high character, such as may be desirable as loans to the Academy from various owners. With this exhibition will be included the works of Leslie and Stanfield. The notion of collecting the works of former Academicians is an excellent one, sure to result in a highly interesting display of pictures of extraordinary merit.

Having long ago (*Athen.* No. 1787, Jan. 25, 1862) described and recommended for adoption the design for new Blackfriars Bridge, which was ceremoniously visited by Her Majesty on Saturday last, it will not be needful for us to re-consider the work as now nearly completed. It will be better to reserve further remarks until the structure is fairly displayed and actually in use. Let it suffice now that we find the noble promises of the design as displayed on paper to be admirably carried out in

the bridge as it stands. Its handsome, elegant and cheerful aspect is most desirable in London, and, above all, in metropolitan bridges, several of which are hardly surpassed anywhere in the grandeur of their architecture. From the river itself and its banks the beauty of the new structure is, as usual in such buildings, to be studied: the fine form of the five arches, the appropriateness of the lattice-work which fills the spandrels above them and below the cornice, the noble engaged pillars of red granite which front the piers, the richly-carved capitals and bases of the pillars, the good cornice and well-designed balustrade. It will be time to write of the roadway of the bridge when it is void of the present encumbrances. The oblong bases which occupy the corners of the road at both ends look well now, and are so well adapted for statues that we hope none but sculptors of great ability will be entrusted with the preparation of those final decorations of this excellent public work. As with new Blackfriars Bridge so with the Holborn Viaduct; we examined and commended the design which is now in use in its most important respects. This forms by far the most satisfactory addition to our street architecture which has been completed for many years. The peculiarity of its being askew to the roadway beneath gives character and aids its picturesqueness when seen from above or below. From above, this diagonal direction is not, of course, so readily observable as from below, and, until the lines of houses which are to approximate to the staircase towers are erected, it will tell unfavourably to the architectural quality of those towers, three of which are completed, but isolated, while the fourth is not yet raised above the parapet. This direction has led to the picturesque advantage of having the pairs of decorative bronze statues placed not opposite to each other, as it is ordinarily practicable, and popularly much desired. The sole mistake of importance was in permitting these statues to inturn on the footway, already rather narrower than we should wish it to be. Had their pedestals been reared externally to the parapet, these figures would have looked, we think, better than is now the case, whether they were seen from below or from the viaduct itself above. It might not have been practicable to place these pedestals on piers advanced from those of the front of the bridge; the skewing of the viaduct would not have permitted this, but they might have stood on the cornices or on brackets projecting from it. We cannot praise very highly the artistic qualities of those statues which, in female figures, represent Fine Art, Commerce, Agriculture, and Science; but they are certainly creditable examples of decorative sculpture. The stone statues—which occupy niches on the houses at the extremities of the bridge, and represent Sir W. Walworth (in the costume in which he is said to have struck down Wat Tyler), Fitz Alwyne, Sir T. Gresham, and Sir Hugh Myddelton—are superior to their rather French-looking emblematical neighbours in bronze. The fronts of the bridge, as seen from below, are, of course, the most effective and carefully-designed parts of the work, and, on the whole, eminently elegant. We think it was a mistake, considering the nature of the material, to mould the shafts of the granite columns which sustain the road above. Otherwise we have nothing but applause to render the architect whose fine work is before us.—At a Special Meeting of the Improvement Committee, held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Haywood, the Engineer for the Holborn Valley Works, reported that, having made an examination of the bridge, he was of opinion that it is perfectly safe for public traffic; and at his suggestion the Committee directed that three eminent engineers—viz., Mr. Bidder, Mr. Edwin Clark and Mr. T. Elliot Harrison—be requested to examine and report forthwith upon the condition of the bridge.

The Fine-Art Gallery, opened at Leeds last May, though not so successful as was expected, produced enough to pay all the expenses; and its promoters intend repeating the experiment next year, in the hope of ultimately establishing a permanent and gratuitous Exhibition of Fine and Industrial Art.

The Pompeiorama, in the Villa Nazionale, Naples, is now opened to the public. It consists

of three rooms,—a waiting-room, which opens into one in which are represented the principal monuments of Pompeii, of the natural size and under two several aspects, that is, in their actual state and what may be supposed to have been their original state. Beyond this is a third room, in which are represented Pompeian scenes and costumes, intermixed with historical facts, such as a criminal case before the tribunals in the person of Publius Arnestius, a sacrifice, a public market-place, the election of magistrates, the baths, and other scenes illustrative of the life of those who once inhabited this now ruined city.

A portrait of the late Duke of Brabant has just been completed by Mr. Charles Mercier.

#### MUSIC

HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Herr CARL HAUSE begs to announce the FIRST of his present Series of SEVENTEEN CONCERTS will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18.—Pianoforte, Herr Carl Hause; Violin, Herr Josef Ludwig; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Mdlle. Vanzini, Miss Macfarlane, and Signor Della Rocca.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s. each, at the Rooms, and at the Scholastic Agency, 17, Hanover Street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—*Winter Season*.—There is little to say about the operas which are now being given at Covent Garden, but all that need be said is to the credit of the speculation. No unknown works are attempted, no new singers of importance advertised, no revivals promised. Nevertheless, we welcome any endeavour to break through the custom that deprives us of dramatic music during eight months of the year. There is nothing in the present performances, except a difference in the prices of admission, to distinguish them from those given in the regular season. The orchestra, chorus, and scenic arrangements are equally good, and the *troupe* consists of the most generally efficient members of the twin directors' double company. The season was tamely opened with 'Lucia,'—a work that needs some star of abnormal brilliancy to revive its popularity. The hardness of Mdlle. de Murska's voice, to say nothing of other defects, will always make it difficult for her to carry the chief burden of an opera. She is also very uncertain, and her singing varies much from one evening to another. Monday happened to be one of her good nights, and there was an earnestness about her impersonation which gave it a constant interest. A *débutant*, Signor della Rocca, who took the part of *Edgardo* at the last moment, as a substitute for Signor Mongini, may be complimented on his obliging disposition, but cannot be congratulated on his success. He uses a sweet-toned voice with some taste and feeling, but lacks the power requisite for a large house. Signor Cotogni was an effective *Enrico*. On Tuesday the full strength of the company was brought to bear on 'Il Flauto Magico,' and the exquisite music, illustrating every human emotion, from the lowest to the highest, woven by Mozart on the buffoon Schikaneder's coarse canvas, was given on the whole with commendable care. Mdlle. de Murska sang both the exacting songs of *Astrifiamante* as well as we have heard them sung of late years. The unsparring, reckless energy with which this strangely-endowed lady gives out her exceptional high notes told specially well in the second air. Mdlle. Tietjens sang *Pamina's* music with excellent taste. Mdlle. Sinico was an unexceptionable *Papagena*, while the bird-catcher himself and *Tamino* could not be in better keeping than in the hands of Mr. Santley and Signor Gardoni. A new basso, Signor Antonucci, displayed a voice of fair compass and full power, but somewhat coarse, in the low music of *Sarastro's* part. Several of the subordinate characters were as usual indifferently supported, but we must except from this remark the *Monostatos* of Mr. Lyall, a droll bit of character cleverly carried out. The opera was tolerably well put on the stage, although more than one of the scenes, notably the English landscape in front of which *Papagena* prepares to hang himself, was strangely inappropriate. We can, however, forgive many scenic shortcomings so long as the orchestra does ample justice to Mozart. 'Fidelio' was announced for Thursday.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The interest at the first Popular Concert of the season centered in Madame Norman-Néruda, who played "first-fiddle" in the two quartets. She had proved herself a solo performer of extraordinary ability, but it could by no means have been predicated that she would be able to lead chamber-music with the masterful decision and emphasis manifested on Monday. There is nothing feminine about the lady's playing. Her "attack" is as firm as Herr Joachim's, and her tone is worthy to be compared to his. Making bare allowance for nervousness, Madame Norman-Néruda was unexceptionable, as well in the quartets, Mendelssohn's in D major, and Haydn's in D minor, Op. 76, as in the Sonata in B flat, which Mozart wrote for another accomplished female violinist, Strinasacchi. The piano part was assigned to Herr Pauer, who also played in somewhat uninteresting fashion Beethoven's solo sonata in the same key, Op. 22. The singer was Miss Blanche Cole, who continues to improve, and Mr. Benedict was, as usual, conductor. Madame Néruda will have no easy task on Monday next in leading the Rasumovsky quartet in E minor: but we have no fear for the result.

#### MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's 'Ruth' is to be given at Exeter Hall, for the first time in London, on Wednesday next, Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt taking part in the performance of her husband's "Sacred Pastoral."

M. Thomas's 'Hamlet' is announced for Tuesday next, with Mdlle. Ilma de Murska in Mdlle. Nilsson's character of *Ophelia*. The former lady is said to have lately played it in the country with much success.

The *Adagio* and *Scherzo* brought forward on Saturday at the Crystal Palace proved as unsatisfactory as almost all that has proceeded from Herr Anton Rubinstein's unequal pen. There is much poetical feeling and more clever scoring in the *Adagio*, but it is disfigured by unmeaning eccentricities that are meant to denote power, but in reality betray weakness; while the *Scherzo*, recalling *longo intervallo* Beethoven in manner, is, despite an effective middle-movement, meagre and poor. These two movements have been lately written in completion of the Ocean Symphony, of which some readers may have a remembrance. Herr Rubinstein's cause is little served by a "rhapsody of words," signed "A. M.," inserted in the programmes. The writer—by the way, following in the wake of that notorious blunderer, M. Fétis,—falls into an error by reason of the intensity of his anxiety to be accurate. He states that Rubinstein was born November 3<sup>rd</sup>. As the difference between the old and new styles consists of twelve days only, are we to conclude that Herr Rubinstein invented an original style for his birth as well as for his music? The symphony of the day was Beethoven's *Mozart*-like No. 1; the overtures, *Cherubini's* noble 'Medea' and Mendelssohn's *Trumpet-Overture* in C; all excellently played.—To-day, the *Entr'acte* and *Air de Ballet* from Herr Reinecke's 'King Manfred' are to be brought forward, together with Haydn's Oxford Symphony and Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, and Madame Arabella Goddard is to play Professor Sterndale Bennett's *Caprice* in E.

Something rather awkward for organists is in agitation. Of late they have increased in numbers with the greater demand for church music. They are now in danger of being suppressed by machinery, their organs being played without their presence or assistance. In consequence of the progress of the electrical system it is suggested that with one keyboard and one organist in St. Paul's wires laid on to the church organs of London would suffice for their performance.

The remains of Rossini have been transferred from the Pepoli tomb, in which they have rested since the funeral, to the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Thus, after all the discussions on the subject, the master is not to rest in Santa Croce, the meeting-place of so many of his great compatriots. It was announced that the Memorial Mass would be celebrated this day, the eve of the anni-

versary of his death, at Saint-Roch. In accordance with the desire of Rossini's widow, the funeral service is to be conducted in plain chant, some fragments only of the 'Petite Messe' being introduced into the severer church music.

'Don César de Bazan' is to be set to music for the Grand Opéra. M. D'Ennery is commissioned to write the libretto, and M. Duprato the music. The author intended some time ago to work upon the subject in conjunction with M. Aimé Maillart, but the latter has been obliged by ill health to renounce composition. English readers need hardly be reminded that Vincent Wallace made his first success in 'Maritana,' as his lyric version of 'Don César' was styled.

M. Henri Litoff appears to have aimed too high for the majority of Parisian connoisseurs. The Choral Symphony, the feature of his first concert, failed to interest his audience. Nor did they comprehend his own Overture to Grieppenkerl's tragedy, 'Les Girondins,'—by which is probably meant his 'Maximilien Robespierre,'—although the 'Marseillaise,' with which it concludes, was calculated to arouse their sympathies. Three fragments of Hector Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust,' the 'Menuet des Fous-Follets,' the 'Valses des Sylphes,' and the 'Hungarian March' were more to their taste. Still better liked were the choral and instrumental movements of M. Gounod, who himself conducted, and who was much applauded. We spoke of M. Litoff's Sunday Concerts at the Italiens, forming an opposition to the concerts of the Conservatoire and of M. Pasdeloup; but it should be noted that although the day of performance is the same the former take place in the evening, whereas both the latter are always held in the afternoon.

It is announced that 'Le Florentin,' the opera which has been chosen from among a large number by the jury appointed for the purpose, is by M. Leuven, whose cantata, 'Renaud dans les Jardins d'Armide,' gained the *prize de Rome* in 1865. The young composer has spared neither himself nor his singers, the tenor in 'Le Florentin' having no less than six solos to sing. The work is to be brought out at the Opéra Comique.—'L'Aumône du Régiment' and 'L'Éclair' are about to be revived at the most industrious of Paris theatres.

M. Mermet's 'Jeanne d'Arc' is to be delivered to the director of the Opera on the 31st of December, but the composer has the right to appoint his singers, and as he is very exacting, it will probably be many months before his heroine will approach the footlights.

There is some talk of 'Orphée'—the 'Orphée' of Gluck, *bien entendu*—being revived at the Lyrique for Madame Wertheimer. It was at the old Lyrique that Madame Viardot gave her memorable impersonation of the hero. The talented lady, by the way, has completed the score of an opera, 'Le dernier Jour des Sorciers,' to a *libretto* by the Russian novelist, Turgenieff.

There is some question of the veteran Madame Ugalde re-appearing at the Opéra Comique on the 1st of January.

Two *opéras-bouffes*, Signor Ricci's 'Piedigrotta,' referred to by us last week, and 'Les Deux Billets,' by M. Poise, are in rehearsal at the busy little theatre L'Athénée.

It is said that Mlle. Marie Roze is engaged at the Grand Opéra to replace Madame Carvalho in 'Faust.'

The production of 'Lohengrin' at Bologna has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Syndic of the city and the publisher of the music, on the merits of one of the ladies to be engaged. The Bolognese have been saved from an infliction, and Herr Wagner from another failure.

San Carlo (writes a Correspondent) has not been very successful this season. It was opened on the 17th of October with the opera of 'Belisario,' in which two of the principal singers were almost voiceless, and the ballet was received with hisses of disapprobation.

The Italian Theatre in St. Petersburg re-opened on the 22nd of October, or rather on the 3rd of

November according to our way of reckoning, with the sisters Marchisio in Pacini's 'Saffo.' Enthusiastic as the Russians are, they could not with the best will in the world intoxicate themselves on Pacini's *rococo* music. On the preceding evening the hot Muscovites assembled in force to welcome Mlle. Granzow in a new ballet by M. Saint-Léon, 'Le Lys,' the music to which is written by M. Minkous. On the first appearance of the dancer four hundred bouquets, each costing three roubles—says our informant—were hurled at her, and it was ten minutes before the flower garden could be removed. The exact valuation of the offerings seems to detract from their significance as spontaneous tributes.

#### DRAMA

LYCEUM.—'Forbidden Fruit,' a version of the 'Paul Forestier' of M. Émile Augier, has been produced at the Lyceum. The original is a powerful and subtle work, so daring and morbid in its analysis, both physiological and psychological, that it incurred on its first production, in Paris, grave censure. M. Augier, during his later years, has depicted in his plays many curious phases of feminine weakness. Since his 'Mariage d'Olympe,' however, he has produced no work so unhealthy as this. By a termination which weakens the artistic value of the whole, the charge of immorality is avoided. But the sugared moral with which the play concludes cannot remove from the mouth the bitter taste previous portions of its story have left. Its plot deals with the fortunes of a woman who, in order to revenge upon herself the falsehood of her lover, yields herself to the embraces of a stranger. That human infirmity is apt, in times of extreme grief and mortification, to find a sort of savage gratification in debasing and injuring the frame, is known. We do not accordingly question that an action such as is ascribed to the heroine of 'Paul Forestier' might, in an hysterical crisis, have been committed. But we can scarcely conceive a theme less fitted for art, and especially for theatrical art, than such an action supplies. Paul Forestier is a young painter, who has contracted an intrigue with Léa, a woman separated from her husband. The influence upon him of the passion he feels is wholly injurious. His father, like himself an artist, is so sensible of this, that when he discovers the woman Paul loves, he urges her to break bonds which are doubly unblest, since their influence is demoralizing to herself and to her lover. After offering strong opposition, Léa at length consents to absent herself for a while, believing firmly that Paul loves her too well not to endure a temporary separation, even when he cannot divine its cause or meaning. She departs, and Paul, who attributes her absence to indifference, shortly afterwards marries her niece, Camille, a girl who has been chosen for him by his father. The marriage is happy until Léa returns. By a garrulous friend Paul has been told the particulars of an amorous adventure, the heroine of which he ascertains to be Léa. When accordingly he meets her, he treats her with contempt. In answer to her inquiries he tells her the reason of his changed behaviour. Her defense consists in a statement of the reasons for her absence, and an explanation that the infidelity with which he reproaches her was committed at the time when information of his marriage was abruptly communicated. These statements suffice to secure for Léa complete forgiveness; and Paul now seeks to renew suspended engagements. To his proposals, however, she is deaf. He may forgive her; she cannot forgive herself. His entreaties and appeals are vain, and she orders him at length from the house, and prepares instantly to quit France. Paul will not be disengaged, and returns home to make preparations for following her. His father's remonstrances and appeals he hears with indifference. The treachery of which he has been the victim absolves him from all filial obligations. At this time Camille enters, and the elder Forestier tells her bluntly that her husband is about to leave her, in order to follow another woman. Camille utters no reproaches, but determines to remove all obstacles to her husband's happiness. She writes

him a few lines of farewell, and departs to drown herself. Knowledge of her intended self-sacrifice shakes Paul's purpose, and the resolution of Léa to permit no further intimacy comes to strengthen the effect it has produced. At the end, accordingly, Hymen triumphs, and husband and wife are for the first time thoroughly united.

A plot like this cannot be so manipulated as to be rendered suitable to the English stage. Not without hesitation can its details be described in an English journal. The adapter has drawn a veil over the indecencies of the subject, instead of removing them. His piece accordingly purchases comparative decency by absolute unintelligibility. The mistress in the English version is not a married woman, but a widow. When therefore she speaks of the insurmountable obstacles in the way of her marriage, which in the French piece spring from the existence of her husband, the question arises, What possible barrier can forbid marriage while it permits the maintenance of such relations as obviously exist? The offence, again, which Léa subsequently commits is veiled so discreetly that the audience can only by extreme attention ascertain what is the cause of her self-reproach. In consequence of these pointless alterations 'Forbidden Fruit' becomes one of the dullest and least comprehensible plays ever set before the public. The original owed no small measure of its success to the strength of certain situations and to the beauty and ease of its versification. The force of the situations is impaired by the weakening of motive consequent upon the changes introduced; and the long speeches for which in France the poetry was the justification, become simply dull when that justification is withdrawn. In the scene between Paul Forestier and Léa, after the return of the latter, and in that in which the son meets his father's remonstrances with defiance, and even with a threat of violence, M. Augier's dramatic skill is exhibited. But the play in the original is unequal. Its termination is quite out of keeping with the previous portions of the work. A tragical issue alone could be satisfactory after the conflict of passion that has been exhibited, and the hastily patched-up reconciliation of husband and wife offers but a poor guarantee for the future.

In 'Forbidden Fruit' the names of the characters have been changed, and the scene has been transferred to England. Paul Forestier is christened Hugh Jocelyn. Léa becomes Ida Tyrone; and Camille, Constance. Mr. Allerton assumed the part of the hero, of which, when the play was produced at the Comédie, M. Delaunay was the exponent. Mr. Allerton's acting was agreeable in the early scenes. In the expression of strong passion his stage knowledge was at fault, and his actions appeared accordingly ungainly. Proper allowance was not made for the necessities of histrionic art, which require that certain gestures and movements should be chosen with regard to stage effect rather than truth to nature. Mr. Brandon Ellis as the elder Jocelyn, Miss Beatrix Shirley as Ida Tyrone, and Miss Isabelle Armour as Constance, were overweighted with their parts. Mr. Coghlan gave a clever representation of the one comic character the play introduces.

#### DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

'The Long Strike,' a drama by Mr. Boucicault, first played some years ago at the Lyceum, will, report says, be shortly produced at the Princess's.

One more successor to Adah Isaacs Menken has been found in a Mlle. Liliann, who has appeared at Astley's as *Mazepa*, and is mighty bound to the much quadruped that does duty for "the fiery untamed steed" of the legend.

Mr. Halliday's drama, 'The Great City,' has been produced at the Surrey.

Mr. Henry Marston is still engaged at Sadler's Wells, and has appeared in turns as *Mr. Beverley*, in 'The Gamester,'—*Joseph Surface*, in 'The School for Scandal,'—and *Rob Roy*, in the dramatic version of Scott's romance.

A drama entitled 'The Twelve Angels' is the latest novelty at the East London Theatre. Its opening scenes strongly recall those in the 'Château d'If.'

A ballet, entitled 'The Spirit of the Storm, or the Revels of the Enchanted Pool,' has been brought out at the Pavilion Theatre, and is received with more favour than generally attends this class of productions at east-end houses.

Mr. Toole has been playing, at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, in 'Caleb Plummer' and other of his favourite characters.

An adjudication in bankruptcy has been made against Mr. George Vining, formerly lessee of the Princess's Theatre. The adjudication was at the suit of Mr. Vining.

Mr. Fechter appeared on Monday at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 'Hamlet,' with success; but the attendance was not great, owing to the counter-attraction of Miss Christine Nilsson.

The English play-going public, by whom Mr. Falconer, of Drury Lane Theatre, was much esteemed, will be glad to hear that his 'Charles O'Malley,' in which he plays the principal character, at the Grand Opera House, New York, is as successful as his 'Peep o' Day' was in London.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Mrs. Scott Siddons alternates *Rosalind* and *Julia* with Mrs. Jennings. Mrs. S. Siddons's *Rosalind* is one of the purest and brightest of modern stage creations.

'Frou-Frou,' the new comedy of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, produced at the Gymnase, bids fair to rival in popularity any of the lighter compositions of its authors. It is in five acts, and possesses such serious and almost tragical interest as renders the term 'comedy' which it bears something like a misnomer. Frou-Frou is a light-hearted girl, who accepts with readiness equivalent to indifference the hand of the man her father has chosen for her. After her marriage her life passes in a round of gaiety, from which she awakes to find herself for the first time in love. The object of her passion, it is needless to say, is not her husband. Dismayed at the prospect before her, she seeks in her family a refuge from her own weakness, and finds that she has lost her position in it. Her sister, the Cinderella of her father's house, has taken her place, and attends to all household needs and duties; and it is to her that all in the house look with love and reverence. Frou-Frou, hurt and angry, runs away with her lover. Her husband follows, and shoots the companion of her flight, and Frou-Frou returns to make a penitent and edifying end, and to place in her husband's hand the hand of her sister, who has always loved him. This rather uncomfortable termination weakens the value of the play.—Mlle. Desclée enacted admirably the part of *Frou-Frou*, and M. Ravel played that of her father, a libertine who dyes his hair because he feels that his proceedings are calculated to bring shame upon white locks.

The long-talked of and often postponed drama of MM. Denney and Edmond, 'Le Dompteur,' has at length been played at the Ambigu-Comique. In its class, it is a reasonably good drama. 'Le Dompteur' is of course a tamer of animals. To great bravery and prodigious strength he unites the least controllable passions. He is moreover a confirmed misogynist. In early life he had thrown a successful rival to a tiger, and he has since sworn an unwavering hatred to women. This not very amiable or manageable being becomes in the end the stalwart champion of innocence. His obedience to a gesture of the heroine is as complete as that of the animals he has tamed to himself. He is an instrument in securing the triumph of right and the punishment of wrong; and when the heroine, rescued from shame and unmerited punishment, returns, a happy wife, to France, Le Dompteur may take upon himself a large measure of the credit of the change in her fortune. The plot is very complicated, and the interest of the play is in the episodes, of which it is full.

The *Menus Plaisirs* is occupied with a drama which in motive strongly recalls the class of pieces that preluded and attended the revolutionary outbreak of the end of the last century. For a time it was believed that its production would not be permitted, but it has at last seen the light. Its title is 'Raymond Lindey,' and its author M. Jules Cl-

retie. The subject with which it deals is the antagonism between aristocratic and democratic desires and modes of thought. This is illustrated in the loves of two young people, one of whom is the daughter of a marquis, while the other is the son of Raymond Lindey, a Frenchman who has become an officer of Lafayette. The termination is strange. The Marquis de l'Esparre goes to the scaffold on behalf of his principles, but while so doing has sufficient wisdom and foresight to bid his daughter, who inherits his aristocratic instincts, marry her plebeian admirer. Raymond Lindey meantime seeks death on the German frontiers fighting against the Prussian army and the *émigrés*. The representation of the drama was unsatisfactory, with the exception of one part, that of the *Marquis de l'Esparre*, which was well supported by M. Gaspari.

'Les Femmes Savantes' has been given by M. Ballande at his Matinées Littéraires. M. Saint-Germain played *Trissotin*. The 'conference' was by M. Aderer. M. Ballande has been promised the aid of MM. Coquelin, Delaunay, Lafontaine and Geoffroy. The first will appear in 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' the second in 'Le Menteur,' the third in 'Tartuffe,' and the fourth in 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.'

Dumas' comedy, 'Mademoiselle de Belle Isle,' has been revived at the Théâtre Français, Madame Lafontaine succeeding Madeline Brohan as *Gabrielle*. The acting of Madame Lafontaine is excellent, but she is in appearance much less suited to the part than her predecessor. Febvre plays *D'Aubigny*.

'Malheur aux Vaincus,' a comedy by M. Th. Barrière, has been accepted by M. Larochelle, of the Théâtre de Cluny, and will be played after the drama by M. Fouché, now in preparation.

At the Théâtre des Gobelins 'Les Enfants de Paris,' of MM. Roger de Beauvoir and Lambert Thiboust, is in preparation.

No less than four Parisian theatres have produced, or are about to produce, compositions bearing the title of 'Les Brigands.'

The little Théâtre Lafayette has proved a failure, and will, it is said, be transformed into a café-concert.

Sainte-Foy, the well-known actor and singer, has been stricken with apoplexy.

The proximity of Paris to Brussels, and the consequent ease with which Belgian managers can obtain from France dramas that have already run the gauntlet of public opinion, has a depressing influence upon dramatists in Belgium. At the Théâtre des Délices, in Brussels, however, a new 'drame-actualité,' entitled 'Le Couvent de Cracovie,' the work of a Belgian author, M. Amédée Veniat, has been played. It is a thoroughly feeble work, depending for its success upon the interest which is felt in the crime it follows. One of the leading rôles in the piece is played by the author.

A Dutch version of 'Patrie' has been produced at the National Theatre, Amsterdam.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Full-butt.*—This phrase dates from at least 1338 A.D. In the Lambeth MS. of the *Stori of Inglaund*, by Robert Mannyng of Brunne, we find that when the valiant steward, Sir Kay—no longer "the crabbed" man of the Arthur Romances—and his fellow, the bold butyler, Sir Beduer, charged, to Beduer's death on the Saracen host of King Bokkus of Media,—"Right on jem alle fulbut bey ridein." The old chronicler does not leave "the bold Sir Bedivers" to survive his master, at the Round-Table Romances, and Malory and Tennyson do, but ends him on King Bokkus's grieve, in Arthur's war against Rome.

"Calling a Spade a Spade."—This phrase occurs, I believe, in Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' Is there any prior use of it? W. R. NICOLL.

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